ew Buckeye for 1881. plete and will suit the articular. It is decidedbest corn and fallow tor in the market. sold with or without g attachment, as desired. our agent near you or or descriptive circular,

ye Cider Press.

AN.

OSPHATE,

nd Potash.

and have every appliance to fry is of modern and improv-mist, who inspects every lot , we have at our hands the . Chis fertilizing substance tained in raw bones, and its but very few manufacturers sts us more to manufacturent high standard and place on



his Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1879.
h) of some barley. This bares south of Medina, Orleans
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to cure, and then wighed
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being six inches apart. These
apart. The one on the left of
d twelve ounces; the one on
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toes and winter wheat, with ourse he has not harvested an the rest of the corn, and Yours respectfully, GEO. W. POLER.

ed, at \$1 25...... \$145 00 d, at \$40 per ton.... 11 20 D. M. FERRY & CO. Town.

de Co. Springfield, 0.



ENGINES Strong & Durable.
Will not SHRINK.
SWELL, WARP. or
BATTLE in the Wind



te Agent, KSON, MICH. griculture

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, No. Mich., Dec 8, 1879, i Mich. ecimen of Refuse Salt you yo tity has been analyzed, and sult:

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works consists essentially of containing but a very small he and magnesium, and only potassium and Oxide Ofton. The Refuse Salt is more valically two and a half per cent. Is one of the essential electron and plants. The sensible Magnesia Salts also make it ure than pure salt would be set of Oxide of Iron are so salt is much colored thereby, part in a bundred is present. Per common salt, bechan pure common salt, bechan

emistry, Agricultural rtilizing Salt, Bay City

ANNER WIND MILL an23-4t

LANDS Wisconsin Central Railroad which will be sent free, ad er, MILWAUKEE, Wis-

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schold .- A Chat With the Householderss.....tural Fairs---Death to Cockroaches---A

MOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

VOLUME XII.

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Solid Wisdom. Solid Wisdom. The Bid well Strawberry—Floricul-rural—Seedling Apple—Yellows in Peaches— Quances—South Haven Pomological Society— The Date Palm—Horticultural Notes.

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Agricultural.

MICHIGAN WOOL.

The other day, in talking about the wool in of the State with a buyer who has and drinking water is hauled many miles. en in the business in Michigan for the In many places where fences are dry as past twenty-five years, we asked the ques- tinder, sparks from trains are doing great tion why Ohio woo's should be quoted and damage by fires. In the vicinity of Cinsold higher than the same grade of Michi- cinnati the country is suffering severely. gan wool. He said the distinction origin ated some years ago through the carelessless of farmers in preparing their clips for three or four points in the State, but the market, and it had been kept up by dealers ever since. He said some of the wool that was bringing the highest prices in the Boston market to-day was really selections have paid as high as 80 cents per bushel rom the clip of this State, but sold as hio. If it was offered under the name of dried up, and stock is going down hill Michigan wool dealers and manufacturers every day. Wells and cisterns have gone would at once want a deduction of one dry, and the ponds and creeks are being cent per lb. This buyer said there really drawn upon not only for stock but in many existed no reason now for such a discrepancy in prices and it should be done away with such dire consequences was never with. But it would take some time to do before known in that State. The farmers away with a prejudice that had existed for there had intended putting in considerable years in the wool trade.

This season the wool of the State was do any plowing so far. their market reports, borne testimony to ment. this fact. A few years of attention to this an unjust discrimination, and establish a her previous record in that respect. high character for Michigan wool. The ther week, in their wool circular, Messrs. one of the oldest and most reliable com- situation pretty fully: mission houses in the trade, said:

"The principal feature of the week has en a more liberal movement in Michigan ecces than was noticeable for some weeks The good condition of the clip from this State, showing a general superi-ority over that of Ohio, makes it a favorite ong manufacturers, and the margin i n prices, as compared with those of Ohio bred wools, is much less than usual."

That this opinion is becoming general, e give the following extract from the U. Economist, of New York, a recognized authority on wools. It appeared in its issue of August 5th:

"It may be that XX Ohio fleeces are the pest stock in market at 42 to 424c, shich, if right otherwise as to shrinkage, drings the scoured pound within the its of 85c. No domestic clothing wool will spin to such advantage as a fine Ohio ing well up in blood. The condition of igan wool is excellent this year, and as good as Ohio, but not so high up in ood. For certain purposes woolen proers can use it to advantage, as it cheap as the pound of goods. A nice lot of dichigan wool was bought here this week 40c, which we believe did not shrink at 47 per cent., and here the manufacturer tets his stock at about 78c for the scoured Some of the finest Texas wools anot be bought at this price, and al-lough this may be excellent for backing felting, they are not so good for spinning, as they carry more waste than either Michigan or Ohio fleeces."

From these extracts we conclude that ilr wool-growers are on the right track, and that by adhering to the course of keeping up their flocks, and putting their wool ato market in good condition, it will only e a short time until Michigan wool will ring the top price whenever and wherever may be put into the market.

Messes. Ryan & Potter, proprietors of he creamery at Prairie City, Ia., have a apacity for making 1,000 pounds of butter er day, but owing to a scarcity of cream hey make but 500 pounds per day, and ship to Denver 3,000 pounds per week. everything about the premises has a tidy appearance. The churning is done by team; the water is pumped by the same lower; they have their ice stored in the tame building, and everything connected with the butter making is convveniently tranged. The proprietors are feeding 250 hogs, the buttermilk constituting s Mrt of the food, and it is a paying business. They are paying 14 cents per inch for

STATE JOURNAL

DETROIT, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1881.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

THE BEST COW FOR CITY OR VIL-THE DROUTH. LAGE. How the States are Suffering for Want o

Water.

fall wheat, but they have been unable to

Kansas keeps up its reputation as

"The excitement and confidence so

manifest in the cattle market a few weeks

ago have given place to anxiety and un-easiness. The parching up of pastures, drying away of water and cutting short of

the corn crop by the protracted drouth, blighted one of the brightest outlooks for fall feeeding ever known in the west.

planned to feed largely have modified their

plans, while others who counted on in-creasing last year's operations will be

forced to do much less. In lieu of prom-

used abundance of feed of all kinds a month

ago, there will be a scarcity. We, in the new west, will have enough for home pur-

poses, but in the south and east the corn

crop has suffered terribly. The effect has been a sharp advance in this cereal for bread purposes. And a greater inducement than for years will be offered farmers

market their corn instead of feeding it.

It has already reached a dizzy height, the

advance the past month being over 30c per bushel. There has not been such excite-

ment in the market for years. The drouth

s said to be more general and disastrous

than any since 1874. In many sections of the country the crop will make nothing,

while in the more favored localities the

yield is estimated at half to three fourths

of a crop. But to add to this trouble, the protracted drouth has ruined the fall pas-

Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey

and Virginia are experiencing just as severe

s drouth as the Western Middle States. In

that portion of Virginia along the Rappa-

hannock and Rapidan, the people are

hauling water four and five miles to keep

stock alive and for their own use. Hav is

selling there at \$1 20 per 100 lbs., and corn

The Dominion appears to be no better of

than the country on this side of the line.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of

Ottawa and Kingston, along the lines of the

Grand Trunk, and the Kingston & Pem-

broke railways, and in various counties.

The damage to timber, fences and crops is

enormous. The fall crops will all be cut

short, and forage will be very scarce. In

one section thirty farmers are reported to

have lost their entire crops and farm build-

ings, and some half dozen people are said

THE flax seed crop for the current year

s estimated at 7,500,000 bushels, against

3,750,000 bushels in 1880. The threshing

shows a yield of 4 to 8 bushels per acre

where 10 to 12 bushels were anticipated

before harvest. There is, however, an

ture and cut off the rough feed.'

at \$1 per bushel.

to have lost their lives.

immense crop of straw.

Many men that a few weeks ago

The production of butter has for so long a time been the great object of the dairy-The drouth still continues, with a slight man, that all have come to estimate the break here and there, over the greater value of a milch cow solely from the portion of the United States and Canada. amount of butter or cream she will pro-In this State the eastern portion has suf- duce. While this may be a true standard fered more than the western, and in some in many cases, especially on the farm, it is parts of Macomb and Lapeer Counties not in all. Quite a proportion of the milk considerable rain showers have fallen the produced is never manufactured into butter past week, which have helped wonderfully. or cheese, or even the cream separated, but But Oakland, part of Macomb, Livingston, is used as milk, and no inconsiderable por-Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson and Monroe tion of it as food for children; in all such Counties are suffering badly, and in some cases its value is by no means indicated by nstances it is nearly impossible for farmthe amount of cream or quantity of butter ers to get sufficient water to use in their it contains. Indeed this element may be households and to keep their stock from an actual injury. Many a mother limits suffering. Other counties in the State are very carefully the quantity of butter in the apparently in just as bad condition as food of her child. Is it quite consistent for those mentioned. Forest fires have been her to allow him unlimited quantities of started in the northern counties along the "Jersey" milk consisting of little else but Lake Huron shores but the rains that fell butter and water? Admitting that the there the past week are said to have extinhealthfulness of the two forms is very guished them. The soil is so dry that different, still is there not enough to warfarmers find it impossible to do their fall rant our question whether the milk for Belgium, the southern and eastern counties plowing, their fields in many instances children's use should be judged solely by of England; beet, mangolds, turnips, etc., looking like ash beds. Fall crops are bethe amount and color of the cream it will are better in France than elsewhere. In ing cut very short, especially corn and pofurnish? Let us look at some facts bearing tatoes. Pastures are dried up until the on the subject. I have known several instances where milk from Ayrshire and intends establishing a model farm, to be herbage crackles under the foot like hay, and dairymen are generally feeding their native cows has been changed for that exclusively devoted to testing experiments stock with forage intended for winter. from Jerseys, and the change followed by connected with the culture of sugar Other States appear to be in even a worse a marked decrease in the health and vigor | beet. shape that our own. In Ohio the drouth of the children using it, while a return

is general all over the State. Near Warbrought health and strength. ren sheep are dying by hundreds for want Does any one ever hear of a breeder of of water; cisterns and wells are all dry, "fancy" cattle selecting a Jersey cow as a nurse for some calf which he is especially anxious to devclop as rapidly and vigorously as possible, but is it not very common to see at our fairs along side of the choice herd of Shorthorns or Jerseys even, a few In Illinois they are worse off than in this Ayrshire or native cows which are used as State. They have had light showers at nurses for the prize calves? Is not the diminutive size of the Jersey, carefully bred for years with reference to the butgreater portion have not had a rain of any ter yield of its milk, due in some measure magnitude since the first of July. So serious has the situation became that farmers to the unfitness of that milk for food for its calves? And does not this furnish some reason for the customs followed on for corn to feed their stock. Pastures have farms where the milk is of secondary importance to the increase of stock, of raising calves on hav-tea and gruel? Do not these facts support the possibility that the healthy hardy, vigorous Ayrshire or native cow instances for family use. Such a drouth may be better fitted for city and village use than are the Jerseys with their "golden cream"?

These thoughts come from the remem-

trance of past experience had on a visit to put into market in better shape than ever In Iowa the situation is much the same the stock farm of J. M. Converse, of before, and the Boston papers have, in as in Illinois, and in no respect an improve- Woodville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where I learned the following facts. The season in that section has been remarkably dry, matter by wool-growers will put an end to "'drouthy Kansas," and bids fair to surpass | 80 that many farmers were obliged to cut their corn for fodder in order to get any-In Missouri the stock men are feeling thing out of the crop, and of course the very anxious. The following from the rocky pastures are exceedingly dry and the Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, who are Kansas City Price Current describes the milk yield proportionately short. Mr. Converse milks 55 cows, which are on as dry a pasture as any of his neighbors, yet they have fallen off in yield a smaller per cent than any other coming to the same factory. Last season the milk from his Ayrshire cows was manufactured separately from that of the others, because it was claimed that the "rich vellow milk" of the Shorthorns would make more and better cheese than his-and it was found that a pound of cheese of superior quality could be made from about one quart less of Ayrshire milk than from that of the other dairies, although the opposition contained some of the finest herds in the county. I do not believe there is a stock farm in this country containing animals of equal value and purity of blood where they require so little nursing and doctoring as do these. Although the herd numbers about one hundred head, all thorough bred and registered stock, and includes some of the choicest and most valuable specimens in the country, many of them imported, they are cared for and fed just as any good farmer would care for his stock, and one did not see the army of men to curry and comb, to watch and to feed, that are usually found upon a large stock farm. The animals are all healthy and vigorous, and again and again as I looked them over I thought, there is a model cow, and I determined that I would lose no opportunity of urging the merits of this hardy, healthy race as likely to furnish the healthy and nutritious milk so desirable for children

> brought up in city and village homes. WILL W. TRACY. J. T. HANCHETT, of Tecumseh, writes American Agriculturist, Youth's Companion, cannot see how many families can live and believe they more than half live. That hail storm twisted the oats badly, and threshed them so that they come up a pretty solid mat after the plow. Some ers complain that the corn does not on the end of the ear, and lay it to the

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Manure Distributor-The Sugar Beet Crop-The Phylloxera-The Osier-The Crops in Algeria.

> Paris, Aug. 20, 1881. MANURE DISTRIBUTOR.

A good distributor of pulverulent manures seems still to be a desideratum. In Prussia and Belgium the machine manufactured by Jaeschke, of Neisse, Silesia, is highly spoken of. But it has also its drawbacks; its capacity is limited to 11 cwts, and the hopper is not long enough; the running out of the stuff too, which, of course, must not be humid to avoid clotting, is very sensitive to jolts from a stone, a hard lump of clay or a furrow.

THE SUGAR BEET CROP. The prospects of the sugar beet crop are good since the alternation of rain and warmth, a mean crop is expected, judging from the manner the roots are at present swelling. Within the past ten days I have taken a run through the north of France, several turnip fields in England, the bald patches were lamentable to see. Belgium

THE PHYLLOXERA.

Respecting the phylloxera, it is the old, old story. There is a decided tendency to rely on American vines, and some persons commence to plant nurseries of such. In Burgundy the sulphuret of carbon, save upon shallow soils with an impermeable substratum, has not given satisfactory results; however, in other vine regions chemicals are courageously tried to destroy the scourge. There is more of confidence now than of discouragement among vineyard proprietors. Rich manurings are in vogue and successfully enable the plant to struggle against the bug. Not a few cultivators have been the victims of something like a practical joke: they were assured that boring a hole in the trunk of the vine near the ground, and pouring mercury therein, would cause the insects to decamp.

THE OSIER.

Along the marshy borders of the Escant in Belgium, osiers are extensively cultivatvated, the rods are for basket work, but the bark, the peelings, til lately were made into cords, much in request among fishermen. Of late these peelings are exported into England, where they are subjected to a process for extracting their salicine, of which they contain 4 to 5 per cent. This sa licine is presumed to replace hops in brewing; the Arabs cure tertain fever by inhaling the fumes of burning leaves and branches of osiers, and a decoction of that plant is popularly considered efficacious against rheumatism. The refuse of the osiers, that is to say, the peelings, can be made thus to vield four times a greater profit than the rods, estimating salicine at its current price of 30 francs per lb. The Belgians prefer to raise the osiers. A commission was appointed in Belgium, lately, to test the comparative merits of skimming milk after its repose following the ordinary method in porcelain pans, or in specially constructed pans immersed in a receptacle containing running water or susceptible of receiving ice. The same quantity of milk, 30 quarts, was placed in the pans and allowed to throw up the cream during 24 hours; the pans were then skimmed and churned. There was invariably 11 per cent more butter, and of superior quality obtained from the milk artificially colored than that treated in the ordinary way.

THE CROPS IN ALGERIA. The harvest this year has been very bad n Algeria-the yield below one-half. To this misfortune is to be added the mildew disease which has attacked the vineyards the consequence of a very dry winter, and a wet and humid spring. The malady is small mushroom that destroys the vitality of the leaves. However, the Muscat Algerian grapes now selling here are very good.

The Health of the Cows.

The following is from the Country Gen tleman: "Health may be promoted by studying the effect of different foods. A fruitful cause of disease in cattle, is the steady feeding of dry, woody, fibrous food. This produces impastion of the manifolds, and a general derangement of the system. In the rations generally given us as follows: "What do you think it will be noted that there is more or less about sowing wheat so early, with the oil meal advised. Oil meal seems to have thermometer at 90 in the shade? Some of a similar effect upon the system to turnips my neighbors are at it; but they don't take or other roots. It produces a gentle relax the FARMER. We take the FARMER, ation of the bowels, and counteracts the effect of dry, fibrous food. In many dairy a county and a New York paper, and I districts flaxseed is purchased at a moderate price, say from \$1 18 to \$1 50 per not take any paper at all. We do not bushel, and it will pay the dairyman, or feeder of cattle or horses, to buy a few bushels of flaxseed, and grind it with his other grain. One bushel of flaxseed mixed with 20 bushels of corn and oats, and all ground fine together, will by reason of its oil, render slightly laxative, and assist materially in giving a proper action to the HAY has sold up to \$19 per ton in this digestive organs. This will answer instead market the past week, and it goes off rapid- of oil meal. It will show its effect by age." Buyers often pay more than the

coat. By studying the effects of foods, it out of the seller by "shrinkage and dock- of the most noted Arabian coursers spoker the feeder may prevent most of those diseases that render the services of the farrier necessary. Food is all the medicine that is needed."

HORNS OR NO HORNS.

There is considerable written lately for some eastern papers in praise of Polled cattle, starting out with the naming of the merits of hornless cattle, but before closing naming some breeds that are hornless and therefore the cattle to breed. Now there are many good things to be said in favor of hornless cattle, they are less liable to injure each other in large or small herds, or to injure persons, and can be shipped in cars with much more comfort to themselves; in short, if we value utility only, horns are seemingly a useless appendage; but most people like the appearance of cattle with horns better than Polled cattle, and will therefore continue to breed them, and not only for this reason, but because no breed of Polled has yet been introduced that fills the bill for general use. The two breeds of Black Polled cattle are similar in most respects. They are undoubtedly hardy and enduring, especially in regions of cold damp storms, and will undoubtedly be a good breed for some of our western mounainous districts. They however, lack in dairy qualities, they are also coarse looking in comparison to the improved Shorthorn and Hereford, and altogether lack that symmetry and fineness indicative of high breeding.

Another breed being put forward because is hornless is the Red Norfolk; there are but few in this country and but little is known of them here, but an effort is being made to raise a boom in their favor. They are said to be a good dairy breed, but smaller than the blacks, a little larger than the Devon, and they have the advantage of better color, for it is doubtful if a black color can ever become a favorite with American breeders. Gen. Ross, of Illinois, is said to be making the experiment of crossing the Polled Norfolk on the Devon, with a view, suppose, of obtaining hornless Devons. am willing that all the merits of the Polled breeds should be made known, and I also concede merits to hornless cattle; but these gentlemen should remember that being without horns is only one of their good qualities, and will not cover a multitude of sins in other respects; and continue the praise of hornless cattle. because they prefer that they should ? so, and without regard to breed. YOURS FOR HORNS.

Notes from Essex County, Ontario. Mr. W. Robertson, of Stoney Point, Ont., in a note bearing date September 2, says that rain is badly needed there. He has to draw water from the lake to supply his stock. The dry weather has interfered with fall plowing, the ground being so hard and dry. He says it would pay in that county to use Fowler's steam plow, as he has seen it repay the outlay in three or four years, and had seen the cost per acre repaid three times over in England in the first crop after steam plowing. Mr. Robertson wants to rent a farm of one or two hundred acres in Michigan, with the privilege of buying if it suits his purpose. His advertisement will be found in another

To Shorthorn Breeders.

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle in this State are requested to meet at the Hurd House in Jackson on Wednesday evening, September 21st, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the organization of a"Shorthorn Breeders' Association" for the State of Michigan. It is hoped that as many breeders as possible will be present.

JOHN LESSITER,
A. F. WOOD,
A. S. BROOKS,
I H. BUTTERFIELD, JR THOS. BIRKE PT.
WM. CURTIS & SONS,

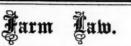
THE Iowa State Register scolds, in a recent issue, because the people of Iowa, and especially of Des Moines, allow so many hogs to be sent out of the State, and urges the importance of having ample local packing facilities for taking care of their own hogs, instead of sending them to Chicago, and proposes "to put an end in that way to the Chicago shrinkage and dock ge." That might not answer that purdifference in the system of 'shrinking" or docking pregnant sows and old stags, docking pregnant sows and old stags, which certainly needs revising. If Brother Clarkson wanted to purify the water running from a spring, he would not commence away along the channel, but immediately at the fountain head. The dockage question could probably be better solved on that principle—i. e., by advocating the early spaying and castration of females and males not intended for breeding. It would be unreasonable to ask packers to would be unreasonable to ask packers to pay as much for unmerchants rchantable stock, and while their nethod of taking care of them may be at fault somewhat, a farmer who would send with young cannot be too severely censured.—Drovers' Journal.

The Journal may be, and probably is, correct to a certain degree, but no unfortunate man who has ever struck Chicago when the market is a little "off" will accuse the Register of being unjust in finding fault with "Chicago shrinkage and dockgiving a soft, mellow skin and a glossy market would really allow, and then take

age." Although the Chicago market quotations are invariably higher than those of Detroit, the seller can always get more money for his hogs here than he can there. We know cases where this has been tested and proved.

FINE LEVEL L

As a consequence of the cutting in rail road charges only 14,246,285 bushels of wheat have passed through the Eric Canal, against 33,337,158 for the same time last year.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under the head of "Law in Relation to Agriculture," will be an-swered in this column or by letter. Address com-munications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorne yand Counseller at Law, 36 Seltz Block, Detroit, Mich.

Disposition of Property.

DEEP RIVER, August 28th, 1881. Law Editor Michigan Farmer:

SIR,—Will you please inform me as to what the law is in regards to real es tate? If a man dies without a will, how can the children get the property, and can the widow hold it till she dies? If the children can get it now, how must they proceed. Yours truly, GEORGE TURNER.

Answer.-When a man dies without a will his real estate becomes immediately the property of his children, except that the widow has a life interest in one-third of the same. The widow, the children, or any one of them, can at any time petition the Probate Court to have their respective interests divided and set aside. The children may become immediately possessed of the whole property by purchasing the dower interest of the widow. Of course if any of the children are under age the business of such minor children must be transacted through the agency of a guardian. During the last session of the Legislature it was enacted that the possession of both the real and personal property should

be in the administrator until the estate is settled; provided that the heirs may at any time obtain possession of the real estate by proper showing to the Probate Court and throat. that the debts are all paid, or that the personal property is sufficient to satisfy all S. F. M.

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No constitute will be appropriately and the sent the constitution of the constitution of the properties. name and address to the office of the Farmer. No questions will be answered by mail unless accom-panied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 601 First Street Detroit

Horse Talk-Peter Alba.

Is the Arabian horse superior to our American horse in endurance? Can these Arabian horses be used for forty-eight hours without water? If so, can the best American horses endure the same privations, and the same hardships, with the like results? Such are the questions suggested to our

townsman, Capt. Peter Alba, by an article in the late edition of the Encyclopædia Brittannica on the subject of the Arabian horse. The proposition is asserted by Capt. Alba, in a letter to Turf, Field and Farm, that the American horse is fully the equal of the Arabian breed, in ly puzzled by it. It begins with a running endurance, and he supports the idea by a forcible deduction from known facts connected with the origin and breeding of both stocks.

The editor of the paper mentioned agrees that the Arabian is not the superior of the American or English horse for endurance, neither for speed.

When it is reflected that the superiority of the Arabian over all others is generally eccepted without question, it must be alowed that Capt. Alba is entitled to a trophy as the first to call attention to an error that has hitherto been unchallenged. We give the principal portion of the corespondence:

America has also made many importa ions of Arabian horses, with additional mportations from the Southeast, as wel s from the best reputed blood of England. In fact every degree of choice Eastern blood has been mingled with ours, and nence it is that we claim the superiority of our horses over the very best of the origi-nal, and that they greatly surpass in all respects the present existing Arabian.

Has not the main object aimed at by all

reeders been to improve upon the action and power of endurance of the original? If this be true and known, that the Arabia has reached its present perfection from a system of careful crossing with various equally true that England and America, with all their acknowledged scientific advances, have also still further improved An acknowledged fact the world over

is, that it requires only a second rate of our thoroughbreds to distance the best horse on the Bengal side of Arabia on any course or road; why then can it be said that our horse is not the equal in every respect, whether it be in perfection of form, of beauty of appearance, symmetry and cleanness of limb and muscle, but more especially in powers of endurance and fatigue, shown by speed or long marches,

of by travelers, or made the subject of wonderful Arabian tales. Respectfully, P. F. ALBA.

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 36.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR .- We do not believe the Arabian horse to be superior to the American or English thoroughbred in either speed or endurance, and have no toubt that the best American or English horse can concede the best Arabian two store, and defeat them over any distance of ground. The Arabian horse cannot be used for forty-eight consecutive hours without water, though a tradition of the origin of the Kochlani, or noble race of horses in Arabia, whose geneology has been sometimes traced to the stud of Solomon, relates that the Arabian prophet, wishing to set aside from his stud the best mares, in order to form a distinct and perfect breed of horses, had them all kept for two entire days and nights without water. On a sudden, when almost mad with thirst, the mares were released, and galloped with the swiftness of the wind to a well-known spring. When in view of the refreshing waters, by a preconcerted signal, the trumpels coulded a verebase of the release of the results of the release of the release of the results of the release pels sounded a war charge. At the well-known sound five of the mares, forgetting in a moment the agonies of thirst, leave untasted the waters of the spring and gal-

Kailhan were descended. The Arabs stint their horses of water: they conceive and justify this course by their belief that much liquid injures the horse's shape and injures his wind.]

lop to the imagined war. And from these

The above is from the Mobile Register. Having a personal acquaintance with P. F. Alba, for several years, we can speak of him knowingly. To say he is a horseman of no ordinary ability is but just to one whose superior in horsemanship we have never met. Mr. A. has made horseology the specialty of his life, and his opinions upon the subject we regard as worthy of of the highest respect.—Vet. Ed.]

Eethyma in a Buck.

YPSILANTI, Aug. 25th, 1881 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-Will you tell me what ails my sheep? I have a very fine American Merino buck, aged six years, which has, for more than three months, been affected with gatherings something of the nature of boils. No place is affected but his head The discharge from them is great. I have given him salts, sulphur and other remedies for his blood. His appetite is good but he is growing poorer all the while. I have consulted sheep men, and none seemed familiar with the disease. Thinking some one of your readers per-haps had had some experience in that line, I concluded to drop you a line.

Yours truly,

Answer.-You have given us no other symptoms upon which to base a correct diagnosis than "with gatherings something the nature of boils, and no place is affected but his head and throat." This is rather an indefinite description of the symptoms of a disease. We will, however, presuming that the abscesses are painless and conaned to the one animal, attempt a solution of the difficulty. The disease belongs to the class pustular, of which there are many varieties. We will place it under the head of ecthyma, of which there are also several varieties. It is characterized by being non-contagious, is unattended by fever, and causes no general disturbance in the system. Treatment: Give the following: Carbonate of soda, one oz.; water, one pint; mix; dose of the mixture half an oztwice a day.

OWNERS of horses are very much alarm ed over a new disease which has sprung up among their animals, which bids fair to be as disastrous in its effects as the epizootic. The veterinary surgeons are greatfrom the nostrils and ends with a sudder swelling in the throat, which chokes the horse to death. In some respects it resembles diphtheria. A horse attacked in the morning dies before the next day.—Brook-A disease similar to the above prevailed

about this time last year in the western part of Indiana; almost every animal taken with it died from suffocation. The disease was strangles, and no doubt this is the same. In severe cases speedy relief may be given the animal by making an incision through the traches or windpipe in the centre about two or three inches above the bifurcation of the stemo-maxillaris muscles which separate about half way up the neck, passing on either, side of the windpipe, to be inserted into the angle of the lower jaw on either side. The use of these muscles is to draw the head downwards towards the chest. By this arrangement that portion of the windpipe to be operat. ed upon is covered only by the integument or skin. The incision should be sufficiently large to pass a three-quarter inch tube, through which the animal breathes freely, when properly adjusted, until such time as the swellen gland may be reduced, when the tube may be removed and natural respiration be restored. The wound heals readily, and when properly performed leaves no scar. The operation is a very simple one. In case of an emergency, where a silver tube made for the purpose is not at hand, an elder stalk may be substituted. Get a stalk of proper size, push out the pith, and make the ends and exterior perfectly smooth; it should be about nine inches in length, care must be taken to secure the tube so that it cannot slip into the windpipe by securing the projecting end and securing it around the neck by a piece of tape or other strong material.

For the Michigan Farmer, HORSES FOR FARMERS TO BREED.

The breeding of horses is getting to be recognized branch of farming in this State, and one that, if intelligently followed, is as sure of proving remunerative as anything connected with the business of the farm. Nearly every farmer has one or more breeding mares, and they are always a source of profit if proper attention is paid to them. As it is at present, the demand for good horses is in excess of the supply, and the market is always short of desirable animals. They are therefore easy to sell, and if of good style and breed ing, alw vs bring remunerative prices.

The great point is to raise an animal that will suit the market, and it is here that good judgment is required. In selecting the style of animal best calculated to meet the requirements of purchasers, the size, shape and breeding of the mare should be considered. If of good size and heavy and with a reasonably certainty of getting | the decline of the American trade." a valuable animal.

If, on the other hand, the mare is of a light build, with the style and action that is desirable in the carriage or driving horse. a stallion should be selected that will still further increase these qualities in the foal. This style of horse is always in demand, and many attempt to breed it from ordinary general purpose mares by using some of the numerous mongrel stallions which travel through the State, and as result meet with signal failure. The stallion used should always be better bred than the mars, and before using him the farmer should ascertain beyond doubt just what his breeding is. It is desirable to get a dash of thoroughbred blood in animals of this class, as it insures more style, and adds to the enduring qualities of the offspring. With this class of mares well bred trotting stallions make valuable crosses, as the colts, though they may not prove trotters, make fine carriage teams or single drivers, and are among the most salable animals that can be put into market. If perchance, they should prove to have considerable speed, there is always a buyer ready to pay a high price for them. And right here we would say, no farmer, without he is a professional breeder of fast stock, should ever waste time in developing the speed of such colts. The best way is to sell him as soon as a good price can be secured, and leave his development to professional trainers. It will be foun to pay best in the end, even if the colt should afterward prove to be a St. Julian or a Maud S. A thoroughbred stallion, if within reach, can always be used to great advantage, as the produce are generally symmetrical animals, with the high courage style and lasting qualities of the sire, and make very fine horses for the saddle or carriage. The thoroughbred is always sure to impress his characteristics upon his offspring, and as the representative of the highest style of horse known, he can be bred from with confidence that the produce will be sure to prove valuable.

In heavy draft horses, suitable for the lumbering districts or to meet the needs of truckmen in our large cities, this State is very deficient, and as a consequence Canada has for many years been relied ency. But tha country has been completely cleared of this class of horses, and they are becomin g scarce and more valuable with each succeeding year. The large number of fine draft stallions that have been brought into the State within the past five or six years should result in a change in this particular and Michigan farmers should make an effort to breed such stock in sufficient number to at least meet the demands of their own State, To breed horses of this description large, strong built mares, either half or full blood Clydes, Percherons or Normans are necessary, and when - once a farmer has made a start in this direction there is no class of horse that will bring in a better return for the money invested in them than this.

There is no necessity of saying anything about breeding thoroughbreds or trotting stock under this head, for it can never be be a success except in a regular breeding establishment for the purpose, and requires a large expenditure of both time and money. But the other classes referred to can readily be made to play an important part in the economy of the farm, and will return a good interest on money invested in them.

The Coming King of the Turf. Among the extensive and somewhat noted collection of trotters now in the course of training under Mr. M. Goodin's management at Belmont Park is an attracttive and well shaped bay gelding named Felton, the property of Mr. Charles Wister, of Germantown. Entering Mr. Goodin's stable as a comparatively green horse the animal soon showed an aptitude to trot very fast, and being cleverly gaited Mr. Goodin at once took especial interest in the little trotter's future. He received a moderate amount of jogging at first, and afterwards, at intervals, would be sent along at a lively pace. The horse exhibited rapid improvement, and in his first attempt to trot a mile, with Mr. Goodin, Jr., manipulating the ribbons, he went from wire to wire in 2:30, without any apparent exertion. Upon subsequent occasions, and in the presence of Mr. Wis ter and other prominent gentlemen, he has displayed his remarkable abilities at short distance, such as quarters in 32 and 33 seconds, one-half miles from 1:064 to 1:09. Very rarely he was given a mile, but, at the request of his owner, he trotted upon one occasion the full extent of Belmont. without a skip or break, in 2:334.

A few days ago, Mr. Wister, in one of his casual visits, desired to see his little wonder, driven a quarter or half a mile. and in the presence of Councilman John T. Strickland and other gentlemen, who

held watches over the performance, Mr. Goodin, Jr., drave him from the judges' stand to the quarter-mile pole in 291 seconds, 1.58 gait. While not in any sense a record, the performance cannot fail to be remembered as the greatest that has ever been accomplished by any trotter in the world, seven years old.

Felton is fifteen hands and a half inch high, and was bred and raised in the vicinity of Dover, Delaware. His sire was a horse called Hunter, who was killed on account of his vicious habits. Felton was purchased by Mr. Wister, about a year at each plowing, or the larger one when ago, for the sum, it is said, of \$1,100.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Turf, Field and Farm, writing from Paris recently, says: "After having traveled over a very large pertion of France, we have secured some very choice Norman-Percheron stallions. This breed of horses are advancing in value very fast, and it is only a question of time when they can be taken to America and made to yield a profit. The Americans commenced buying in Paris, and in a very few years they could not buy and ship at any profit, so they resorted to the breeding districts, where now all are build, well calculated for general draft bought up and at greater prices than were purposes, a stallion should be selected that ever given in Paris. As they have gone to will still further add to these qualities in the fount in head and the excitement is the offspring. It is on such a mare as this growing to fever heat, time will bring the that the pure bred Clyde or Norman Per- climax in the near future, and the Frenchcheron horse can be used advantageously, men will never understand the cause of

Farm Matters.

Use of Lime as a Fertilizer. The New York Times remarks as folows upon the chemical and agricultural properties of lime, and shows in what namer it is valuable to the growing crops

and to the land to which it is applied: "Lime is the most conspicuously active substance known to the farmer in thus operating upon inert matter in the soil, and it is directly a most important constituent of all plants to a very large extent. It enters more largely into vegetable substances than potash, although potash is considered an indispensable constituent of every fertilizer, whether it be natural or artificial. But lime is universally diffused, and exists plentifully in almost every soil. It is, therefore, not so much as a direct plant food that it is used by farmers, but as an agent for preparing other matter for use as a plant food and making it available for the crops. "Lime in nature is found chiefly in

combination with carbonic acid, as limestone and marble, which are carbonates of lime, and with sulphuric acid, as gypsum or the common plaster, which is sulphate of lime. Lime, however, is procured only from the former, because the carbonic acid is easily separated by heat, when the lime becomes caustic or of an acrid and barn ing nature. In this caustic condition only is it of any use in agriculture to any practical extent, because when in this condition its avidity for carbonic acid and its eagerness to combine with it again and form the stable and permanent carbonate is so strong and active that the chemical action resulting from the union produces destructive decomposition of any organic matter with which the lime comes in contact. This destructive and corrosive action is increased by a similar avidity and eagerness for water, with which lime combines in proportion of nearly three parts of lime to one of water. It is these peculiarities of lime which give it its special value in agri-

culture. "Limestone consists of 56 per cent. of lime and 44 per cent of carbonic acid. The stone burned in kilns is deprived of its carbonic acid, loses nine-twentieths of its weight, and becomes the hot, acrid, alkaline substance which we know as lime. The lime, however, is not a simple substance, but is an oxide of a metal called calcium, which is light yellow in color, almost as soft and as malleable as lead. melts at as low a heat as lead, and oxidizes or rusts in the air with such rapidity as to be practically useless, and then forms lime. Fresh burned lime will absorb and unite with one-third its weight of water without appearing the least moist, and in thus combining produces violent heat sufficient to inflame wood, and falls to a fine powder, swelling to three times its original bulk. This powder is hydrate of lime, or caustic or quick lime. It may be necessary to state all these particulars, because at the present time interested parties are making erroneous and misleading statements in regard to lime and its properties, for the purpose of inducing farmers to purchase ground limestone for fertilizing uses, for which raw limestone can be of very little, if any, value, for reasons which will be obvious when the above facts are considered.

"The value of limestone in the soil must necessarily, at the best, be very inferior to that of lime, because of its complete inertness and inability to act upon the mineral or organic particles of the soil. Its sole effect, if any, can only be exerted by its solution in water and its absorption by the roots of the plants as so much food. But there is no other mineral so widely diffused through the soil as carbonate of lime or limestone, and it is questionable if any farmer can afford to pay out money for a substance with which his soil is so well supplied that the water of the springs and streams is saturated with it, as has been explained above. But caustic lime is of the greatest value in the soil. It rapidly decomposes organic matter, separates the nitrogen from it, and causes very effective nitrification; it makes the other elements soluble and available as plant food, and supplies in itself a needed food for plants. It also has a very energetic action upon the mineral elements of the soil; it makes the limestone (the almost insoluble carbonate of lime) itself more soluble; it separates potash from clay and sand, in which it exists as a silicate, and sets this useful element free for plant food. It loosens the texture of heavy clays and binds together loose sands and thus improves both of these soils and makes them more easily and effectively worked. Of such varied and

effective value is lime to the farmer. "The methods of using lime are two.

the extent above mentioned, when it becomes a fine powder or dust. It is then easily spread over the soil by means of a vary as to the propriety of using the the ground is plowed for wheat and seeded to grass and clover, and not again until the usual rotation is concluded and wheat comes around again. The latter is the usual method, and is the most convenien and least laborious. The method of application is as follows: When the land has been plowed and harrowed the first time. the manure is spread and covered with a light furrow; the lime, previously airslacked, is spread upon the field as evenly as possible from a wagon and with a longhandled shovel. By casting the lime 16 feet on each side of the wagon a strip two rods wide is spread, and a length of 80 rods will make up an acre, upon which a full load of 40 bushels should be spread But dry-slacked lime is three times as bulky as fresh stone lime, and a wagon box holding 40 bushels should therefore be spread over a length of 27 rods, or 150 yards, to be equal to 40 bushels of fresh lime per acre. A dressing of this quantity will leave the ground equally covered with a light dusting and whitened as if by a light flurry of snow, without depth that can be measured, so that one may very easily gauge the quantity spread, by the eye and by the above computation after a very little experience. Lime is of the greatest value in composts. Pure swamp muck contains from two to four per cent, of nitrogen. which, if it were available, would make it worth from \$10 to \$20 a ton, equivalent to a value of many thousand dollars for an acre of muck two or three feet deep. If this inchoate but inherent value of the muck can ever be made available, it can best be done by the aid of lime in the com post heap, and a ton or 40 cubic feet of the muck, composted with four or five bushels of fine air-slacked lime, with a little stable manure as leaven to start the fermentation, might possibly be made worth the that there is no doubt. And it can be reached and made available by the slow oxidation in the soil in due lapse of time, and lime is the most active agent we know of for the nitrification of organic matter containing inert and undeveloped nitrogen. The labor alone is required to bring. the agent and the subject together and get out the potential value of the raw material.'

and in each of these it is indispensable.

A Dairying Conundrum.

A writer in the N. Y. Times asks What does a pound of butter cost?" and hen descants on the subject as follows:

"What dairyman can give a precise an wer to this question? and if we should put it in this way, what ought a pound of butter to cost? we should present a poser not only to the dairyman, but to all the agricultural experiment stations now existing or in embryo. But these are very pertinent questions, because it is in the choice and use of the feed that profit or loss lies, and who can say which food and which method of feeding it produce the most favorable results? I have been feeding cows experimentally for years, and although I have made up my mind which

hay and corn meal and wheat middlings. With hay at one cent a pound and corn and middlings at 12 cents, it will cost to feed a cow 15 cents for hay, and 71-2 cents for meal, per day-in all, 221 2 cents. A cow that will make 250 pounds of butter in a year will cost at least \$60. She will repay her own cost in calves and her carcass when twelve years old; so that to pay for her feed will cost \$81 yearly, if it is purchased, and if it is provided by the farm t comes to the same end, for the feed might be sold; and against this there is 250 pounds of butter, worth, at the martet price for the best quality, about \$50 net. Now, what should this butter cost? If the cow is at pasture for six months of the year, the pasture will be worth, at \$60 an acre for the land and four acres to the cow, in interest alone, \$8 40; taxes will add at least \$2 more to that, and the cost of the grass will be at least \$2 an acre more; so that, with the winter feeding, the cost in all will be \$53 90, and the skimmed milk and manure may pay for the labor. Then, can a pound of butter be made for less than 25 cents? and if not, the dairyman is not likely to be troubled about the high price of 4 per cents. But what of the dairyman whose cows will make but 150 pounds of butter in a year, and whose butter causes the nose of the commission man to turn upward? How do they live and how much do they earn per day?

A Canadian Beet Sugar Factory. The Toronto Globe describes a beet sugar factory located at Berthier, on the St.

Lawrence River in the Province of Que-

"The beet sugar factory is perhaps town, close to the branch railway. It is in course of erection, and when completed will be a handsome and substantial looking structure, being built of grey, slate colored stone. Like the West Farnham factory is is complete in a single building. It is 222 n length by 93 feet in width in the centre, and 134 in width at the two wings. It will be three stories in height. The machinery, most of which has been specially constructed for the Union at the foundry of Fives lilles & Co., at Lille, France, cost about \$100,000, and its capacity is estimated at 200 tons of beets per day. It is claimed, of course, that this machinery is a good deal superior to that being put in at the other factories, and that the variations in the process introduced are great improvements upon other systems in vogue. But these are points upon which experts would, no doubt, differ, and can only be decided by

establishments. One point of divergence One of these is by a direct application to between the system of diffusion-i.e.,, exthe soil by top-dressing, and the other is traction of the juice-here and that adoptin composts. When lime is to be spread ed at the other factories is that cold water upon the soil it is first slacked. This is forced in by hydraulic pressure is to be effected by causing it to absorb water to used for the purpose instead of steam. As at the Coaticook factory, the bone charcoal required will be manufactured on the spot. It is hoped that everything will be shovel. The quantity used varies from 10 in readiness on or about the 1st of October, to 40 or 50 bushels per acre. Opinions when operations should commence. The factory will be run altogether by steam smaller dressing every year for four years power, and will give employment to 150 persons. It will run day and night without intermission during the season. The beets and other raw material will be conveyed from the railway to the factory by a small, narrow gauge railway. The construction and operation of the factory is entirely under the management of old country Frenchmen. The manager is M. Palvart, recently from France, and the assistant-manager, and chief contractor are all of the same nationality. A number of the employes are also from France. The total cost of the building and machinery when completed is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000. "As a condition precedent to the erec

tion of the factory the Union secured con-

tracts for the raising of one thousand acres

of sugar beets for twelve years in the

parish and neighborhood, the price paid to

be \$4 per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered

at the factory. The average amount grown

by those farmers who have entered into

contracts is three or four acres each. As

in the other beet-growing neighborhoods.

there is great diversity of opinion as to the

success of the growing crops, and as to

the ultimate probabilities of success. Some who have sowed their beets early enough and attended to them well will have good crops, but the frost and drought have made havoc with those that were put in late. It is feared that there is a good deal of discouragement among the farmers on the subject, and that there may be some difficulty in inducing them to fill their contracts next year. I am inclined to the opinion, from all I have seen and heard during my visit to the beet factories and the localities where bee's are being raised, that there is only one way in which the beet sugar problem can be satisfactorily solved and that is in the manner contem plated by the Coaticook company, namely, by the factories growing their own beets. sum stated. The nitrogen is there. Of As has been pointed out, the successful culture of beets involves such a radical change in the industrial habits and me thods of Quebec farmers that they are not likely to persevere in it, especially in the case of failure and discouragement. True, the farmers are under contract, but the moral effect of a number of law suits for non-performance by any of the companies would be disastrous to the enterprise. Not only would it alienate the popular sympathy now enlisted in favor of the enterprise, but it would go very far to produce a general impression that beets cannot be grown remuneratively in the province. If beet growing pays so handsomely,' it would be argued, 'why do the manufacturers have to invoke the law to compel the farmers to grow them?' And to the popular mind nothing could more surely demonstrate the failure of the entire project. But even supposing that under a threat of legal proceedings the farmers again put in the specified acreage of bects, cultivating them in a perfunctory manner and raising poor crops, the company would be little better off: the supply would be short and those under contract would be more averse than ever to take any stock in the sugar beet. Painly then it is not by me, I could not say positively that one or seeking to enforce the letter of the conthe other would be best for another dairy. tracts that the companies are going to save and commenced laying again. Fowls not man. The most costly food for a cow is themselves. Their great object is to re- in health will not lay." lish the fact if they can, that beets can be cultivated remuneratively, and then, so far as they are concerned, they can get along independent of contracts, unless the formers insist on them as a means of drawing a market at a fixed price. The way to do this is by a practical illustration on a large scale that by proper methods and careful attention at every stage of growth good crops of beets can be secured. Until this is done it is not likely that beet growing will be entered upon except by those already under contract. The three companies who are now erecting factories will have sunk fully three-quarters of a million in the experiment by the time they are ready to commence operations-and the investment of so large an amount is guarantee that the question of the practicability of raising beets will be tested by every means before the project is abandoned. Toat the companies will before long have to grow the main portion of the beet supply for themselves, temporarily at any rate, may be regarded as almost a foregone conclusion. Upon their success in so doing, and not upon the season's experience or the willingness of the farmers to try it again, will depend the question of whether the beet sugar industry is to be permanently naturalized amongst us."

Agricultural Items.

A CLOVER field is the place to pasture hogs They come up in the fall in good prime con dition for getting hardened-in with corn.

MR. HARRIS LEWIS examining once sample of milk drawn from an unclean udder by a dirty man in a foul stable, remarked uarter of a mile from the centre of the that there was a little too much manure to be called pure milk, and not quite enough for good fertilizer.

> A NEW scheme is being worked on the farm ers in the vicinity of Pontiac, Ill. Groceries are offered at very low rates and farmers ar induced to give orders for \$50 or \$100 worth which orders turn up next in the form of notes of hand. It is known that the frauds in this one place have aggregated nearly \$3,-

ONE of the obstacles to improved farming in the amount of land needlessly wasted, even on the best farms, by stone-heaps, bushes and weeds. The stones are too often gathered into unsightly heaps in the fields, or thrown into the corners of the fences. Perhaps the best use to which they can be put is to use them for a foundation for roadbeds, they can also be buried in under-drains or in holes made for that purpose.

A WESTERN agricultural paper recomm the practical working of the respective the culture of broom corn, which it predicts

will, at no distant day, entirely revolutionize the bread stuff supply of the world. It declares that by a newly invented process a fine and most delicious flour can be made from the seeds to the extent of one-half its own weight, leaving the other half as a valuable food for stock. According to its estimates, 300 bushels of broom corn seed is a fair average crop per acre, beside the stover. We fear that this is a cereal story, largely a work of the imagination. THE result of experiments with various fer-

tilizers on plats planted to corn on Houghton

Farm, in Orange County, N. Y., is briefly summed up as follows: "On the plat having an application of 40 loads of barnyard manure per acre-and Professor Miles says it was a average quality-we find the corn at least three times as high and more vigorous in all respects than that upon the unmanured plats in short, the difference between the corn o the fully manured-that is to say, barnyard manured-plats and those which had receive the artificial fertilizers was greater than that between those that had received the artificial fertilizers and the corn upon the piat that had received no manuring of any kind. Fur thermore, the difference between the plat which had received the various artificial fertilizers and their combinations was not at all striking. At present there is no great differ ence between the corn having the superphos phate of lime and that having the nitrate of soda; or that having the potash and that having either nitrate of soda, or superphos phate, or the plat having both, or all the commercial fertilizers. Again, when we come to the plat which had received one-half of the full manuring, or barnyard manure (20 loads), and the application of the "compound mineral" manures as they are called, the increase of growth was particularly striking; that is the corn upon the plat was larger than that upon any of the others save one, and that one was the plat which had received the 40 loads of barnvard manure per acre.'

Che Poultry Pard.

Faded Combs in Poultry.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle man savs: "The comb is a sure index of the state of the fowl's health. The Spanish and Leghorn frequently have immense combs. I have seen cocks of both breeds where the comb from the base to the tip of the extreme point has stood fully three inches In a symmetrical bird the wattles should be correspondingly long. The comb will not grow to full size unless well kept. These combs and wattles are filled with blood, and are of brilliant scarlet when in condition and perfect health. Any disarrangement of the internal organs is indicated immediately by the comb. At first it will become vermilion, then paler still, if the cause be not removed, until it is nearly blanched and becomes limp.

should be borne in mind, however, that good Soil, Good Water, Good Climate, Good Climate, Good Climate, Good Climate, nearly blanched and becomes limp. It not in laying.

"With the cock the comb never fades after once attaining its full color and growth, unless out of order. There should never be undue haste in driving the fowls to the block on the first appearance of faded comb. Many times the cause may be removed entirely. Where a thorough knowledge of the habits and symptoms is posses ed, some simple remedy applied in time is of great benefit. Very suddenly this summer my laying hens ceased dropping the eggs, and showed faded, wilted combs. They were in confinement. Upon examination I found their perches gathering vermin. I immediately whitewashed every crack and crevice, covering the whole, thus eradicating the enemy, gave

Solid Wisdom

Fanny Field snaps up the agricultural editor of a leading weekly with less respect than vigor, saying:

"While I am talking I cannot help com menting upon the following from the Nev York Tribune:

"'Never keep a cock over one year on the same range, no matter how fine a bird he may be, or if the cock is kept then the nens must be changed if a healthy, good laying flock is desired. Never keep any young cock that may be hatched from your own eggs. Never get a supply of cocks and hens from the same person; get the hens from one yard and the cocks from another.

"Now there is wisdom in solid chunks!

Just about the kind of wisdom one would expect to find in the "agricultural department" of a political paper. Change cocks or hens every year! Change your head every year until you get one with more good norse sense in it! There is a good deal of consense written about the "danger of close breeding," "the deteriorating process of ia-and-in breeding" among fowls and animals, and farmers are continually urged to "change cocks ever year;" but if this in-and in breeding among fowls is such a deteriorating process," how does it happen that where fowls have been in-bred. fathers and daughters, brothers and sisters. sons and mothers, over and over again for a score of years without any accession of fresh blood, unless perhaps by chance, the fowls are as good on an average as they were twenty years ago? I don't recommend or practice any such haphazard style of in-breeding, but when I hear farmers advised to change cocks every year I feel like throwing that conundrum at the adviser's head. Every third year is often enough to introduce a new rooster to your flock. We will suppose that you purchased a thoroughbred cock last spring and mated him with your best hens; next season you may breed your best pullets of this season's hatch back to their sire, and you needn't worry about the "deteriorating process" either. The third year get a new cock that is not closely related to your hens, and your flock of fowls will be all right."

An Idea.

And a very sound one too, many have, that dosing with quinine is harmful. Eminent medical authorities condemn it, and experience has proven its use to be entirely unnecessary for that infallible Ague Cure and Antiperiodic INGRAM'S AGUE PILLS, are a never failing remain edy for all Malarial Diseases. They are the only reliable substitute known for Quinine, and the only Ague Medicine that a druggist will warrant to cure. 75 Pills in a box. 50

cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. Swift & Dodds, Agt's., Detroit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Prepared by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon of the French Government Stud.

A Speedy, Positive and Safe Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Mange, Thrush, all Inflammations, all Throat Difficulties all Swellings or Ulcerations, all the Lameness from Spavins. Ringbone and other Bony Tumors.

It is far superior to a blister or cauterization its beneficial effects, leaves no scar, and is as wenient as a liniment Caustic Balsam has been a standard veterinar remedy in France and Germany for over twer years, and many of the best veterinarians and ho men of America have recently tested it with unfa

men of America have recently tested in with america gracesse.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual result than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever offered in any market of this country.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Emporters and Proprietors for the United States Canada. 345 Superior street, Cleveland, O. Send circulars and testimonials free. jy5-6m for Circulars and testimonials free. jy5-6n For Sale at Wholesale by Jas. E. Davis & Co. Detroit, and other druggists.

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Central and Northern Micbigan

FARMING LANDS For Sale on Easy Terms.

These lands lie along and near the line of the F. & P. M. R'y., in a portion of the State constituting 'The Very Cream of Michigan.' The Very Cream of Michigan."
They are unexcelled for wheat, for general farm purposes and for stock. The average yield of wheat in this region is about twenty bushels per acre, considerably above the general average for the State. The population is very rapidly increasing. The people are intelligent, active and thrifty. Numerous towns, cities and villages with churches, ichools, mills and manufactories, have sprung up, and those who go there will have all the advantages of a settled community in which to live. The country is healthful. There are no malarial diseases There are many fine springs of pure water, and many clear streams well stocked with trout and grayling.

Good Air, Good Good Schools,

Contented and Happy People. Do not go West! Michigan offers greater inducements. Stay where you will have no floods, no drouths, no tornadoes and no 1 ng winter without fuel. The best of farming lands can be had at from \$4\$ to \$10 per acre, \$4\$ down, balance in five years. Send for circulars and further particulars to HENRY A. HAIGH,

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New, & Fashionable. 304 Cologne New, & Fashionable, en by dealers in Druga & Peri ery. Signature of Hisco Co. N. Y., on very bottl A.l Farmers, Mothers, Business Men, Mechan-ics, &c, who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheuma-

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

If you are wasting away with Consumption, Dis-sipation or any weakness, you will find Parker's Ginger Tonic the greatest Blood Fertilizer and the Best Health & Strength Restorer you Can U and far superior to Bitters and other Tonics, as it builds up t': system, but never intoxicates. 50 ct. and \$1 sizes. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

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FOR

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safe and reliable remed for them is invaluable to every community AYER'S CHERRY PEC and no other so em nently merits the confi dence of the public. It is a scientific combina tion of the medicina principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically unit ed, to insure the great est possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which enables

sults, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarth, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral years are magical, and multirides are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the proat hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. I Whooping-cough and Consumptithere is no other remedy so efficacion soothing, and helpful. and Consumption

The marvellous cures which AYER's CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. Ar mpartial trial will convince the most scept cal of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other prepara-tions for pulmonary complaints. Eminent physicians in all parts of the

country, knowing its composition, recom-mend Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

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o calculate in many the first part contains an entirely new system of Tables which show at a glance the exact value of all cinds of Grain, Stock, Hay, Coal, Lumber, Mechandise, etc., from one pound up to a car load, and for any price that the market is likely to reach; the Interest on any sum for any time at 6, 7, 8, and I unterest on any sum for any time at 6, 78, and I was a coant: correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of all kinds of Lumber of the correct measurement of the Interest on any sum for any time at 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent.; correct measurement of all kinds of Lamber, Saw Loga, Cisterns, Tanks, Granaries, Bins, Wagon Beds, Corn Cribs, a Time, Wagos, and many other valuable tables.

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JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS,

CTATE OF MICHIGAN. — The Circuit O'Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery, Edwin R. Clark, Complainant, vs. Leelie W. (lark, Defendant, At a session of said Court held alletroit on the 25th day of July, A. Done thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. Present, Hon, F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit this day filed in this court that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Michigas but when last heard from was a resident of the State of Massachusetts, on motion of Mr. Jasss W. Romeyn, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant cau-e an appearance to be extered in this cause and answer the bill of complain field therein within three months from the date of this order, or that in default of such appearance, etc., said bill of complain be taken as confessed. On like motion, ordered that the complainant cause acopy of this order to be published in the Michigan Farrer and State Journal of Agricuitae. And Week for six weeks in succession, the first publication to be within twenty days after the date of this order. F. H. CHAMBERS, ('ircnit Judge, JAS. W. ROMEYN, Complainant's Solicitor. TATE OF MICHIGAN. - The Circuit

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Mortgage Forectors and in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 3ls day of July, A. D. 1877, executed by John Schwenk and Margaret Schwenk, his wife amenimal security of the second 111 Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the slet day of July, A. D. 1877, executed by John Schwenk, and Margaret Schwenk, his wife, sometimes written Fanny Schwenk, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Oswald Hesselbschet, of the same place, and recorded on the seventh day of August. A. D. 1877, at 10:50 o'clock A. M., in liber 140 of mortgages, on page 240, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and, whereas there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of \$1,011 8+100 (one thousand, eleven delars and eighty-four cents), and no proceedings at law Cr in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAT, THE NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detrolt, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises it said mortgage mentioned and described as all othat certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the westerly twenty-seven 27; feet of lot number seven (7), front and rear, by the entire depth, in block or section numbered twenty (30) of the St. Aubin farm, so-called. Said lot number seven being situated on the south side of Croghan Street, between St. Arbin Avenue and Dubois Street, in the aforesaid city of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, to saiisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of fitty dollars (50), in said mortgage provided for in case of a forecounts.

Dated Detroit, this 15th day of August, A. D. 181.

DATEGAGE SAALE.—Default having best

MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been

Mertgage Salle.—Default having been made in the condition of a certain morting age made by James W. Ames and Mary Ames, wife, all of the township of Hamtramck, Wayas County, Michigan, to Regina Waechter, of Detroit, Michigan, dated October 30th, A. D. 1879, and revended in the ffice of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, no the ist day of November, A. D. 1879, in liber 151 of mortgage on page 239, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sam of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollar, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said morterge, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made sand provided notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 36th day of October, A. L. 1881, at 13 o'clock noon, I shall sell at public anction to the highest bidder, at the front or easterly door of the City Hall, Woodward Avenne, in the City of Detroit (that being the blace where the Circuit Court for Wayne of ounly is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per ceal interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, covens ted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the township of Hamtramck. In the County of Wayne, aforesaid, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The easterly twenty-five (25) feet by one bundred and six 160 feet in depth of lot n-mbered eight (8) of Whipple's subdivis on of lots Nos. 23 and 27 of the Meidral farm (80-called) in said township of Hamtramck, on the north side of Mack Street. on the north side of Mack Street.

REGINA WAECHTER.

CHAS. H. BORGMAN, Mortgaget



SEPTEMBER 6, 1

Forticultui

THE BIDWELL STRAY

This strawberry was at firs disseminated in the immediat South Haven, and for several such culture as was generally it, and among a class of grow been able to keep heads abov such cultivation and treatmen ries, aside from the Wilson, ed to do more than to avoid condemnation, till almost by fell into the hands of better telligent cultivators, and und ture, has developed possibiliti ed of by those into whose h

Indeed, under this, to it, ne it fairly threatens to eclipse a itors, whether new or old, a the reputation first held by th afterwards so reluctantly ac Wilson, of the strawberry of th it is yet too soon to accord it position, yet each season is nearer to the post of hono year has distributed it far than ever before, and the unu drouth of this summer are to a very trying ordeal. S from various localities, the me statements respecting its perfo lows grower who planted it others last spring, says that unusual heat and drouth of son, it has proved healthy an while many other varieties un circumstances, have suffere This seems to be equally its ch and farther east, on both ligh soils, whether with good o culture.

The drought here is now be ous, and yet, under this state the Bidwell is making strong we have occasion to observe, in unfavorable circumstances, surprising display of its inhere plat of last spring's planting o strong soil, has yielded with week, two or three pickings of sufficient for a meal for an ord ly, and there are yet upon the large clusters of fruit in all st velopment, from the embryo t and ripened berry. The plant ed only ordinary cultivation, fruitfulness cannot be due to but must be the result of inh aided possibly by some un eculiarity of the present seaso

FLORICULTURA

THERE are fashions in flo verything else, and just now lilies are the favorite flower a daises or Marguerites, "the" fl season, being entirely neglect pink lilies, copies of Nympheo rose color, are from Massach until recently have been little side of Boston, so that the exi purely pink variety has been in the lakes of Michigan, lil quently found which are tinger out only in one particular lassachusetts have they been tirely colored, and reprod same year by year. Wood's Bo the variety rosea, and locates England. Few, until recently, high priced, and there w lifficulty in getting buds to blo picked long enough before to ransportation to a long distant ears ago roots of the variety or \$10 apiece, and so diligen e search that not only the pin he white lilies have entirely d rom the little lake made famou resence. The pink variety d the white in being larger and rant. The pink tinted flowers ound here are hardly to be con mprovement on the pure pearl blossom as usually found,

stem and flower, have been oor knobs of the fairy palaces nd water sprites. THE magnificent lily of Japa tratum, is generally consid leen of the lily family, but veral others, which, althou adowed by its size and sple orthy of a conspicuous place in n. Among them is Lilium lose stately flower stalks, gro ee to four feet in height, bear eight blossoms, white, thick wn the middle of each petal, lvety red. The flowers possess aracteristics of the family, the og very much reflexed, and the ng and showy, upon which thers quiver at every bread e quite permanent, remainin

irely pink hue may not suffer

arison. The yellow pond lil

dvena, though not related to

ul compeer, is yet a curious an

ng flower, its spherical balls of

ig into pale yellowish green at

s before fading. "LEON" in the Rural New Yor everybody knows the Century are Americana. There are a gr tieties of it, and as many othe bably as much entitled to Century Plant" as it is. The no Century Plant blossoms or adred years is all nonsense; lea that it dies when it bloor ser you feed it and the thriften less likelihood there is of its b the other hand, starvation may bloom. When at maturity it arge, often too big for our ho ace we seldom have plants big flower. But in greenhouse

in Florida, we so them in bloom. Many er and smaller species are seen ore frequently. The evergreen the true Century Plant, live t and bloom the seldomest, but ons kinds, like the Virgin

SEMENTS. One Hundred Thousand Sold PROF RICES PARTIES OF LEARING AND MARMONY ETC. HARMONY AND ientific as all other (alleged challenge all auch to a public ted lyents wanted. Description she, Bave this motive as its STER divertising. Coware of Schemen GO, 243 State St, Chicago

BER 6, 1881

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as Central Ry., and Texas
ons near Junction at Cisco
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at \$2 to \$3 per acre on
60, \$20, 640 acres
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at \$2 to \$4 per acre
and For Sale. Illustration
at \$2 to \$4 per acre
and For the Emiand, Swedish and Norwegian)
my address in the United
tries in Euro-e embraced
in. Send Poetal with adation, terms, etc., respectM. KLGIN, Land Agent,
ral Railway, Houston, Tex.

ME K & CO., Gen. Agts.

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PP'S lculator.

t must prove of incalculable chanics and business men nal as to startle the moet aple and practical that the es can instantaneously bet. It enables thousands to what they could not learn aths.

It enables thousands to an entirely new system of glance the exact value of all Hay, Coal, Lumber, Merpound up to a car load, and arket is likely to reach; the er any time at 6, 7, 8, and 10 trement of all kinds of Lumbers, Tanks, Granaries, Bins, 8, a Time, Wages, and many

a practical Arithmetic, and thematical principle which with the fundamental rules ilculator; and by which over and labor required by the fractions with their intrid in Russia Leather co, \$1.50; FineEnglish

th the publisher so that we tor in connection with the ngrates: The Farmer one din Russia Leather, both the style bound in Morocco ar, both postpaid, for \$2 35. Cloth and the paper one year. To to any one who will bers at \$1 65 each we will yle free. Send orders to STONE & GIBBONS,

Detroit, Mich.
CHIGAN. — The Circuit
y of Wayne. In Chancery,
lainant. vs. Leehe W. (lark,
m of said (ourt held at DeJuly, A. Do one thousand
ty-one, Present, Hon. F. H.,
re. It satisfactorily appearrilled in this court that said
ent of the State of Michigan
from was a resident of the
to, on motion of Mr. James
or complainant, it is ordered
ea nappearance to be ennumber to be endin said County of Wayne,
ix weeks in succession, the
vithin twenty days after the
(Signed.)
AMBERS, ('ircuit Judge.
omp-sinant's Solicitor.

RECLOSURE.

has been made in the contragage bearing date the 3ist executed by John Schwenk, nik, his wife, sometimes enk, of Detroit, Wayne to Oswald Hosselbacher, and recorded on the tagnet. A. D. 1877, at the Register's office for dichigan, and, whereas be due at the date hereof of one thousand, eleven doints, and no proceedings at been instituted to recover hereof. Notice is therefore eittne of the power of sale in d., I will sell at public auction as bidder on WEDNESDAY. OF NOVEMBER, A. D. in the forenoon of said day, of the City Hall, Detroit, g wherein the Circuit Court public and described as all of recel of land lying and being of Detroit, Wayne County, if described as the westerly of lot number seven (7), front depth, in block or section of the St. Aubin farm, somer seven being situated on an Street, between St. Auois Street, in the aforesaid County, Michigan, according the date hereof, to satisfy the date hereof, to satisfy the date hereof, the instead of Hty dollars (\$50), test day of August, A. D. 1851.

Mortgagee. Mortgagee.

ALE.—Default having been oudition of a certain mort.

Ames and Mary Ames, his hip of Hamtramck, Wayne Regima Wacchter of Detroit, err 30th, A. D. 1879, and rethe Register of Deeds for the State of Michigan, on the 18th of the State of Michigan, on the 18th of the 18th o ragee.

COLD MEDAL AWARDED he Author. A new and great nedicalwork, warrant-dihebrat ned cheapeet, indispensable to very man, entitled "The Sci-nce of Life or Self-Preserva-ion" boundinfines-iFrenchmus-n, emboss d, fullgilt, 300pp. on the beautiful steel engravings 25prescriptions, pricconly \$1.26 Ent by mail; illustrated am-le 6c, set d now. Address Pea-cor Dr. W. H. PARKER. No. 4 e or Dr. W.H. PARKER. No 4

Porticultural. THE BIDWELL STRAWBERRY.

Indeed, under this, to it, new treatment,

it fairly threatens to eclipse all its compet-

itors, whether new or old, and to usurp

the reputation first held by the Hovey, and

afterwards so reluctantly accorded to the

Wilson, of the strawberry of the age. True.

tis yet too soon to accord it this enviable

position, yet each season is bringing it

nearer to the post of honor. The past

year has distributed it far more widely

than ever before, and the unusual heat and

drouth of this summer are subjecting it

to a very trying ordeal. Still we hear

from various localities, the most flattering

statements respecting its performances. An

lows grower who planted it with several

others last spring, says that through the

unusual heat and drouth of the past sea-

90n, it has proved healthy and vigorous,

while many other varieties under the same

circumstances, have suffered severely.

This seems to be equally its character here

and farther east, on both light and heavy

soils, whether with good or indifferent

The drought here is now becoming seri-

ous, and yet, under this state of affairs,

the Bidwell is making strong growth, and

we have occasion to observe, in spite of the

unfavorable circumstances, another and

surprising display of its inherent vigor. A

plat of last spring's planting on new, rather

strong soil, has yielded within the past

week, two or three pickings of nice berries,

sufficient for a meal for an ordinary fami-

ly, and there are yet upon the plants, many

large clusters of fruit in all stages of de-

relopment, from the embryo to the mature

and ripened berry. The plant has receiv-

ed only ordinary cultivation, hence, such

fruitfulness cannot be due to extra care;

but must be the result of inherent vigor

aided possibly by some unappreciable

FLORICULTURAL.

THERE are fashions in flowers as in

verything else, and just now pink water-

pink lilies, copies of Nymphea odorata in

util recently have been little known out-

ide of Boston, so that the existence of a

the lakes of Michigan, lilies are fre-

e blossom as usually found, but an en-

rely pink hue may not suffer by com-

rison. The yellow pond lily, Nuphar

nena, though not related to its beauti-

il compeer, is yet a curious and interest-

Ig flower, its spherical balls of gold, shad.

everal others, which, although over-

forthy of a conspicuous place in the gar-

den. Among them is Lilium rubrum

hose stately flower stalks, growing from

three to four feet in height, bear from six

eight blossoms, white, thickly spotted

own the middle of each petal, with dark

elvety red. The flowers possess the usual

Mracteristics of the family, the petals be-

very much reflexed, and the stamens

and showy, upon which tremulous

others quiver at every breath. They

e quite permanent, remaining several

"LEON" in the Rural New Yorker, says:

Everybody knows the Century Plant; the

gave Americana. There are a great many

wieties of it, and as many other species

hobably as much entitled to the name

Century Plant" as it is. The notion that

te Century Plant blossoms once in a

indred years is all nonsense; so is the

that it dies when it blooms. The

fosser you feed it and the thrifter it grows,

less likelihood there is of its blooming;

the other hand, starvation may cause it

loom. When at maturity it is very

ge, often too big for our hospitality,

be we seldom have plants big enough

ower. But in greenhouse gardens,

them in bloom. Many of the

and smaller species are seen in bloom

frequently. The evergreen species,

ous kinds, like the Virginian and

e the true Century Plant, live the long-

and bloom the seldomest, but the her-

Florida, we sometimes

nd water sprites.

lys before fading.

T. T. LYON.

peculiarity of the present season.

feet high and still growing. When the Century Plant blooms, the crown from This strawberry was at first only locally which the flower stem proceeded dies, as disseminated in the immediate vi inity of is the case with the banana, or, in fact, South Haven, and for several years, under with any herbaceous plant; but a multisich culture as was generally meted out to tude of side growths, or suckers, remain and among a class of growers who have to perpetuate the plant. The blooms of been able to keep heads above water, with the ordinary Century Plant are not unlike meh cultivation and treatment as few berthose of our common Yucca, and are arranged in candelabrum-fashion on stems nes, aside from the Wilson, will bear, failed to do more than to avoid a premature some 20 to 40 feet high, according to the condemnation, till almost by accident, it strength of the plant.' bil into the hands of better and more intelligent cultivators, and under higher culture, has developed possibilities not dream-

SEEDLING APPLE.

ed of by those into whose hands it first On August 17th we received from J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, a few specimens, (the last of this season's crop,) of a seedling apple originating six years since at that place. It is said to have sprung from the seeds of a very large specimen of Large Yellow Bough, which were planted in a row in the garden, and of which this was Haven Sentinel, the viewing committee it is exported, and in the market it is cut the only tree thought worthy of preservation. The fact that the tree stands upon the low grounds in the valley of the Kalamazoo, has remained sound to the present time, and has borne an enormous crop of fruit this season, and in fact for the past three successive years, would seem to indicate that it is not only very hardy, but that it is exceedingly productive.

The fruit is clear, waxen white in color. without a trace of red, and even with the absence of a blush, is one of the most attractive fruits we know. Its season is nearly that of Red Astrachan, and of similar size. Its form is very regularly truncate conical, slightly roundish. Its texture and flavor are also very similar. It will be found rather acid for most tastes, but will, we think, prove fully the equal of the Asrachan for culinary purposes.

The fruits are said to ripen in succession for a considerable period, rendering it a very desirable variety to be grown for home

We learn from Mr. Stearns, that it has not yet been disseminated or propagated for sale. Specimens are being kept in ice with the purpose of bringing it to the notice of the Native Fruit Committee of the American Pomological Society, at the meeting to occur at Boston in September.

Vellows in Peaches.

The Pomological Society of Allegan County was represented at the Kent County picnic and reunion, by eleven members, and the following report of a discussion upon yellows is given in the Allegan Journal:

"Mr. Dumont said, in reply to questions, that he had a case of yellows upon his premises which seemed to contradict the commonly accepted notions concerning the way in which the disease spreads. A seedilies are the favorite flower at Newport, ling tree in sod had had the yellows three laises or Marguerites, "the" flower of last years, and died, while not three feet away eason, being entirely neglected. These another seedling peach and a nectarine. the limbs of all three interlacing, were yet ose color, are from Massachusetts, and perfectly healthy. If the disease is communicated by pollen he could not underpurely pink variety has been questioned. received it. He thought, inasmuch as he quently found which are tinged with pink, out only in one particular portion of orchards, that it existed in nursery stock, freig colored, and reproducing the brought in from Rochester, where he ame year by year. Wood's Botany names knew it to be in the nurseries, increasing residence. the variety rosea, and locates it in New each year. Mr. Bloomer could not say England. Few, until recently, found their what varieties had stood the winter best, Healey to defend himself against my beyond Boston, as they were very though the Barnards seem to be most in high priced, and there was always bearing, but the early varieties had done difficulty in getting buds to blossom when well. The trees on low lands suffered most. neked long enough before to admit of Mr. Dumont's Barnards had done altomasportation to a long distance. Three gether best, Hill's Chili next, and next the ears ago roots of the variety were sold early varieties. The Richmonds had or \$10 apiece, and so diligent has been shown the most tenderness at all times. he search that not only the pink but also Mr. Munson's Late Crawfords had sufferhe white lilies have entirely disappeared ed most from the winter. Mr. Paine had om the little lake made famous by their little yellows in his orchard, but what he mesence. The pink variety differs from had came from the nursery. Mr. Rumsey he white in being larger and more fra of Monterey said that the old yellows law was so defective that they could do nothing mant. The pink tinted flowers sometimes and here are hardly to be considered an under it in his town, the board directing the commissioners to act only when comprovement on the pure pearly white of plained to. The new law giving them power to act without complaint, they had been over the township and found vellows frightfully prevalent. Most owners were willing to remove diseased trees, but those who were not would be proceeded against into pale yellowish green at the union at once. Mr. Lily showed the rapid spread stem and flower, have been called the of the disease by saying he last year found hor knobs of the fairy palaces of nymphs | an Early Crawford tree badly affected the fruit all prematurely ripened. He took it out at once, but this year has had THE magnificent lily of Japan. Lilium to remove thirteen others growing about it. He had never seen vellows in a nursery, ratum, is generally considered the wen of the lily family, but there are and had seen it as often in seedlings as in budded fruit. The Late Crawford, he had hadowed by its size and splendor, are found, even on the best soils, is this year

Quinces.

well filled."

fruitless, while the Barnard, Jacques,

Rareripe, Hill's Chili, and Smock were

In the New England Farmer the statement is boldly made that a really good bushel of quinces has not been seen in Faneuil Hall market in three years, and the correspondent goes on to say:

"The quince tree is a gross feeder, and demands care and cultivation; that is all the secret there is about it. It is the common practice to let the tree grow at will, without pruning or trimming, until it becomes merely a straggling bush, made up of a multitude of small stems and twisted branches, unable to bear the weight of the fruit, or to withstand the wind. The proper practice is exactly the reverse of this. The trees should be set in a deep, rich, and damp soil, which should, however, be poorer classes are constructed of its leaves thoroughly drained; they should be at least ten or twelve feet apart. All lateral branches should be pruned off and the stem cut back to eighteen inches or two feet, and tied to a firm stake. During the summer it will make considerable growth and after it has finished growing in the fall, it should be again trimmed. Manure heavily every year, and prune careful-

ly. The first year that the head is made three shoots may be allowed to grow; cut these back the next season, and each will send forth two, making six principal

Spotted-leaved (Maculosa) usualiy bloom every year. A plant of the Yucca leaved species, which is only three years old, is showing flower already. Its scape is 11 occasional scattering of salt over the sur- prevented. face of the ground, not too close to the them from depositing their eggs.

South Haven Pomological Society.

of Mr. Healey. According to the South found fault as follows:

there were a good many worms' nests] in

Mr. Healey answered by saying that orchard did not belong to him, but was on T. A. Bixby's premises.

Mr. Phillips begged pardon and continued to remark that it was a hard place to Desert. come to find fault, but he thought some of the old peach trees had more crotches than he liked to see, and the plum trees had some sprouts growing up from the roots. That was all, for everything else was in complete order.

D. C. Loveday, the next committee-man, said that the cultivation of the orchards was perfect, but the thinning of the peaches was not quite thorough enough. There was a propect of a very fine crop of peaches. The apple trees were not as well pruned as the peaches, and the sprouts needed to be taken off.

George Griffin, also one of the committee, said he did not see much to find fault with, but he thought the peaches had been left too long before thinning; the peaches had taken about all the strength they would. The pruning also had been left too long and not enough taken out. The trees were carrying over too much wood. The location is very favorable on account of air drainage, which Mr. Griffin considered of great importance to insure healthy peach trees and avoid the yellows.

H. J. Edgell, being called upon to criticise the committee, said the cultivation was A No. 1. The principal feature of the peach orchard was shown in the high heads and the healthfulness of the trees. The orchard was very vigorous and would carry a full crop of fruit to perfection. The thinning of peaches, should be done before the pit hardens, and thereby insure more vigor to the crop of fruit as well as keeps the tree strong for the coming winter. He also spoke of 1,200 plums two and three years planted, that the committee did not mention. They were injured some by the past winter, but as a whole were in stand why the two healthy trees had not good order. The committee made no mention of a model green house in a shady had found yellows chiefly in commercial valley near the house, nearly complete and certainly in very fine taste. The or-Massachusetts have they been found en- and believed many infected trees had been namentation of the grounds was all in

good taste and in keeping with the fine The President then called upon Mr. cusers, and he begun by saying that the reason that he did not prune earlier in the season was that if he had pruned earlier he would have cut off a good many peaches that he might need to insure a full crop. He wanted all the peaches he could get, and so left them later than he should have otherwise done. As to the crotches on the old trees, he was not responsible for that, as those trees were set before he owned the place. He had not done much to the apple trees, as they had never borne much fruit; they didn't pay. The grapes he had paid but little attention to; he manured them last year and the consequence was the severe winter froze them back. The plums he had allowed to grow several sprouts, for if only one is allowed to grow, it will attain too strong a growth and winter kill."

The Date Palm.

The Boston Transcript publishes a long article upon the date, from which we condense as follows:

"The date palm, according to botanists Phanix dactylifera, is cultivated in immense quantities all over the northern part of Africa, and more sparingly in Western Asia and Southern Europe; and, in some of these countries, its fruit, though only known to us as an article of luxury, affords the principal food of a large portion of inhabitants, and likewise of the various domestic animals-horses, dogs, sheep, cows and camels being alike par-

tial to it. "The tree usually grows about sixty or eighty feet high, and lives to a great age, trees of from 100 to 200 years old con- of our specialists are working in this directinuing to produce annual crops of dates. Numerous varieties are recognized by the for a satisfactory raisin grape not being found Arabs, and are distinguished by different names, according to their shape, size, quality and time of ripening.

"The fruit, however, is not the most tree, for, as with the cocoanut tree in its native country, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose. Bags, mats couches, brushes, and the huts of the The fibre surrounding the bases of their stalks is used for making coarse cloths the stalks themselves for crates, baskets brooms, walking-sticks, etc., and the wood for building substantial houses. The heart of young leaves is eaten as a vegetable. The sap affords an intoxicating bev-

food for cattle. "The stem of the tree, which is straigh and bears a head of forty to eighty sea-"On a tree thus formed, the fruit is borne | green, feather-shaped leaves of eight to

on small stout shoots extending down the ten feet long. This palm being diccious, sides of the branches, and all decayed or su- that is, the stamens and pistils occuring perabundant shoots should be carefully re- in the flowers of different trees, the crops moved, and do not be afraid to thin out the fail, or the fruit is unfit for food and fruit. The quince tree likes salt, and an worthless, if the fertilization is in anyway

"The fruit grows in clusters, and a tree main stem, will be of benefit. The only will bear usually fifteen or twenty clusters, enemy to be feared is the borer. Against each weighing fifteen or twenty pounds. him the only defence is "eternal vigilance." The fruit is eaten either fresh or dried, If they once get into the trees they must and, in the latter state, becomes an article be poked out of their holes by means of a of commerce. Generally the fruit may be wire, or if the mischief has proceeded too described as oblong, somewhat in the far before it is discovered, the trees may shape of an acorn, but about twice the size, as well be cut down first as last. Paper consisting of a thick, fleshy substance, intied loosely around the trunks and tarred cluding and freely separating from, an on the outside, the earth being carefully oblong stone or kernel, having a furrow drawn up to the same all around, will be on the one side. Their taste is agreeably found generally efficacious in preventing sweet, accompanied with a slight astrin-

"When the dates are allowed to remain on the tree till they are quite ripe, and have become soft and of a high red color. The pomologists of South Haven and they are formed into a hard, solid paste or Casco met at the farm of A. Healey, held a cake. This is formed by pressing the ripe basket picnic and inspected the premises dates into large baskets, each containing about two hundred weight. In this state out of the basket and sold by the pound. "Norman Phillips reported that the It forms part of the daily food of all quince orchard did not look very well, and classes of people. In traveling, it is dissolved in water, and thus affords a sweet and refreshing drink. Cakes of dates, pounded and kneaded together, and so solid as to be cut with a hatchet, are the store of food provided for African caravans on their journey through the Great

"A liquid resembling wine is made from dates by fermentation, and also a kind of vinegar. In Persia an ardent spirit is distilled from dates. The soft pith at the summit of the palm stem, along with the young leaves not yet unfolded, are eaten under the name of palm cabbage. From the central pith of the tree a starch of nutritive properties is made.

"Many of the inhabitants of Northern Africa use the roasted date stones or seeds as a substitute for coffee. In the Barbary States they make handsome beads for rosaries of these seeds. The seeds are in many places ground for the oil, which is afterward obtained from them by expression, and the refuse is given as food for cattle.

"The best dates imported into Great Britain and the United States comes from Tunis and Algiers, but they are most commonly brought from Smyrna and Alexandria, and the chief resource of the inhabitants of the oases of the Sahara is the date palm.

"In Algeria and Tunis the culture of the date occupies a large surface of the land, and is carried on with great care. The fruit is of the finest quality, and its cultivation one of the profitable industries of the country. The best trees are those produced from slipped plants. Those raised from seeds are much longer in arriving at maturity. When the slip, taken from the root of the stem of an adult tree is first planted, it must be watered daily for five or six weeks, and every other day for the pext month. After this the trees large barrels, holding from 300 to 500 are watered once a week in summer and every month in winter. In planting seeds they should be chosen from those fully ripe, having full large eyes, and such as boiling water before being used. The have been gathered from mature trees and leakage so often occuring in the large hardfrom clusters containing few fruits. These, if carefully planted, are said to insure using spruce kegs. Considering the cost timely sprouting and longevity, and unremitting fruitfulness. The seed taken from | by leakage, and the ease with which these old trees have small eyes, and the sprouts kegs can be handled and shipped, with an from such seeds will be thin and weakly. actual saving in original cost, it is apparen The seeds from very young trees are not good. It is best to plant in an alluvial soil, and in situations where they can have sufficient moisture. In a favorable situation the date palm will begin to fruit at on "Extracted Honey," say: Having failsix years, and lasts to a hundred years and ed to succeed in the sale of honey in glass more: and a tree in full bearing will produce from 200 to 400 pounds of fruit each year, which, after being dried in the sun, can be preserved for two years. In Tunis there are about 900,000 date trees, whose annual product is valued at \$2,435,-000. The groves of Turkey yield each year from 40,000 to 60,000 tons of dates.

Horticultural Notes

THE country Gentleman says the Baldwin apple promises to give a better crop of fruit this season than any other variety.

An "Amateur," tells in the Ohio Farmer, how he transplanted the wild raspberry of the fields to his garden with excellent success. This may do for an amateur, and was commendable in earlier days when the best cultivated varieties were scarce and high priced, but at present it pays best to secure good stock and take good care of it.

THE Rural New Yorker says: "The raising grapes all belong to Vitis vinifera, or the foreign class, and all the varieties become hot-house grapes upon our slope of the continent. They are of little value for general out-door culture here; they differ from our native grapes in being larger, more meaty, and of firmer pulp, which adheres more to the skin, and less to the seeds than in our grapes. There is no good raisin grape among our native classes or their varieties. Some tion, but the meaty characteristics required in any of our sorts, it will require many years of special development to produce such a variety."

In experiments with reference to the possi valuable part of this widely dispersed bility of changing the bearing year of apple trees. Prof. Beal says he has tried the experiment of taking off all the young fruit from a Northern Spy apple tree in the bearing year, and that next year it bore a moderate crop. But the tendency appears to be to go back to the old way, and he thinks that in a few years the former habit will be resumed unless the practice of thinning is repeated. In another case a man had two trees of Tallman Sweeting, all the fruit from one of which was taken off in a bearing year, and followed up for a few years, and now the two trees continue to bear in alternate years, Prof. Beal thinks the erage, though, to obtain it, the tree is labor of removing the young apples when as often destroyed; and, even the hard and large as one's finger ends, is much less than taking off all the blossoms. As a general apparently useless stones are ground into rule, removing the young crop, or blossoms when the tree is large, has little permanent effect, and the tree soon goes back to the old and simple, reaches a height of sixty feet, year of bearing; but removed when the tree is quite young, the new habit becomes perNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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We can give you a ledstead, bureau, washstand, stand, cane rocker, 2 cane chairs, one spring bed, 1 mattress, 2 feather pillows and comforters for \$20, and can furnish a house of 5 rooms for \$50. We make no charges for packing or delivering goods at depote here. goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on a purchase, of \$25, besides selecting from the largest stock in the State. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be convinced we were never undersoid and don't ever intend to be.

DUDLEY & FOWLE.

Nearly opposite Michigan Exchange, 125, 127 & 129 Jeff. Ave., Detroit



Apiarian.

Meeting of Bee-Keepers.

The Eastern Bee-Keepers Association will hold its fall meeting in Detroit, Octoper 4th, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, No. 57 Farmer St., at 10 o'clock A. M. All beekeepers are invited, and those in attendance are requested to bring anything of interest, such as questions, information or apiarian implements.

A. B. WEED, Secretary.

How to Market Extracted Honey. The Bee Journal, in answer to a corresondent, offers the following in relation to packages for extracted honey:

" Of glass honey jars there are two sizes, those holding, respectively, one or two pounds; these are very convenient and attractive for small consumers. Some also use the large glass jars, but we do not think they are as good as the pails."

"Mr. Heddon uses earthen crocks holding about ten pounds, and he likes them very well; it is very convenient to take the honey from them when it is candied, or to liquify it by placing the crock in warm water. For larger packages we know of nothing superior to the spruce or pine kegs. Of these there are three sizes. holding, respectively, 50, 100, and 160 pounds of honey. When compared with pounds each, they are fully as cheap and often cheaper. They need no waxing, but should simply be thoroughly scalded with wood barrels can be entirely prevented by and trouble of waxing, the loss of honey to all that they are the best. The smaller packages (jars or pails) should be labeled, and made attractive.

C. Dadant & Son, in a little pamphlet jars, on account of the regular granulation of our honey and its unattractive appearance in glass, since it looked like butter, or lard, or even worse, we concluded that the only thing to be used for small retail packages was tin. Small wooden packages were tried, and found inadequate, as the honey soaked or leaked, more or less. through any of the cheap packages that we would provide, unless they were coated with wax, which made them too expensive. But tin was entirely successful."

A GENUINE honey dew is thus described by a Georgia man: "My daughter was engaged early Sunday morning in sweeping off the front porch, when her attention was attracted by the plaintive cries of young chickens and the distressed clucking of a hen. The sound came from a pile of leaves under some poplar trees in the yard, and hurrying to the spot she found the little chicks all stuck up with leaves, rolling about struggling to free themselves, and two of the little sufferers were stuck together. She picked these two up, and coming to the house called me. On examination we found them covered with a sticky substance, which seemed to have come off the leaves. I went into the yard, and found it on all the leaves, and, tasting, was surprised to find it honey. Looking around I could see it glistening in the sunshine like diamonds on every leaflet, and on the porch for two or three feet were splotches of it. Several neighbors dropped in during the day whom I told of the honey shower, supposing it had been general, but they were incredulous till shown evidences of it. In the evening of the day I noticed a mist between me and the sun, and a closer examination disclosed the fact that we were having a repetition of the phenomenon. While it did not run off the house, either morning or evening, it covered the leaves of the trees and shrubs and was without a doubt, honey dew, and that, too, from a cloudless sky."

THE Bee Journal recommends to a cor respondent who desires to plant annua honey plants, the mammoth mignonette Reseda Grandiflora, describing it as a plant of vigorous, rapid growth; having a strong, deep-penetrating tap-root, it is very tenacious in its hold upon the soil, and will grow, and bloom, and yield a rich return of beautiful nectar under the most adverse circumstances; with a sharp, pungent taste, not unlike horse radish, the foliage is not a favorite for spiders or in-

sects. Before white clover has fairly pass ed its maximum of excellence, the grace ful and modest blossoms of the mignonette will have won the preference of the discriminating bees. The flowers are thickly studded on the points of curving racemes, which are often three feet in length, and as the base matures its many pods well filled with diminutive black seeds, the point is daily presenting a succession of fresh bloom, which continues until winter has fairly set in, thus providing each fair day a nectar flow, despite the drenching rains which may precede.

THE crystallizable sugar is easily and completely digested by bees, while the other is of a more difficult and incomplete digestion. It is for that reason that pure cane sugar is better than honey for winter. For the same reason spring honey is better than fall honey; honey dew is still worse, and the juice of fruits are worst substances for wintering bees.

THE London Journal of Horticulture does not advocate the use of wooden comb oundation, which has been recommended as preventing sagging, and being stronger, and also yielding its contents to the extractor more readily. The bees do not seem to like it, greatly prefering the wax foundation.

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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight
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It will at all times and under all circumstances act in ill at all times and under all circumstances act is ony with the laws that govern the female system

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HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent,
Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot
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LAKESHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILEOAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time. BUFFALO TRAINS.

Atlantic Express Depart. Arrive.

4:00 a.m. 99:40 p.m.
Fast Day Express 12:20 noon 4:35 p.m.
Lightning Express 11:35 p.m. 19:10 a.m.

TOLEDO TRAINS. All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse Isle

All Buffalo trains run to and from trom and Amherstburg.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there to New York and Boston.

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FRANK E. SNOW.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

DETROIT, May 22, 1881.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:05 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp . *10:25 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *3:30 a m
*11:15 p m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains. *Daily except Sundays
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUKEE RAILWAY.

June 5th, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:
Trains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 a. m., for Saginaw and Bay Cit Mail, at 11:00 a. m., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago
Bay City and Saginaw Express 3:35 p m.
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 p. m.
Night Express at 10:45 p. m. for Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Frains Arrive—
Through Mail, 6:20 p. m.
Detroit Express, 19:30 p. m.
Holly Express, 19:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express, 3:45 a. m.
T. TANDY, Gen? Page, Act. Detroit

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH-On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, train ill arrive and depart from Detroit as follows

Going West Going Eas 4:30 9:38 2:42

J. B. MDLLIKEN W. A. CARPENTER, Gen'l Supt. Detroit Gen'l Pass. Agt

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R THE SHORT LINE For all points South, Southeast and Southwest cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, cinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Loui

Commencing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains will leave as follows:

5:50 A. M. - Fort Wayne Accomodation, arriving at Horton 618; Hanover 625; Mosherville 6:36; Jonesville 6:50, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations east and train west arriving at Coldwater 10.

40; Bankers 7:05, connectine with D. H. & S. W. R. R. for Hilledale 8.10 and points east; Reading 7:15; Fremont 7:42; Angola 7:56; Pleasant Lake 8.07; Waterloo 8:35, connecting for estations east and west on Lake Shore Air Line; Andura 8:56; Andurn Junction 9:00, connecting for points out west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10:20, and making close connections for Muncie 1:45 p. m; Chichmati 6:45 p. m; Indianapoles 6:00 p. m; Cincinnati 6:45 p. m; Indianapoles 6:00 p. m; Louisville 10:10 p. m; also with trains east and west on Wabsah & P. F. W. & C. R. 12:27; Hanover 12:36; Jonesville 12:55 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hilledale 2:20 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. Reading 1.28; Montgomery 1:38; Coldwater 2:10; Sturgis 2:50; Ekhari3:55 and Chicago 8:00 p. m; Rankers 1:13; connection for Hilledale 2:20 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. Reading 1.28; Montgomery 1:43; Fremor 2:03; Waterloo 2:52; Anburn Junction 3:03, elose connection with Ele River R. R., arriving at Logansport at 6:25 and Lafayette 8:10 p. m; also with trains east and west on P. F. W. & C. R. R. for New York. Washington and all points east. 4:20 p. m; connecting for Muncie 9:00 p. m; Louisville 7:15 a. m; and St. Louis 8:50 a. m; also with trains east and west on P. P. W. & C. R. R. for New York. Washington and all points east. 4:20; Reading 9:20; Montgomery 9:45; Fremont 10:13, Angola 10:40; Pleasant Lake 10:58; Waterloo 11:30, close connections with Lake Shore train for east, arriving at Toledo 2:20 a. m Anburn Junction 12:10, arrives at Fort Wayne 1:30 a. m, connecting with early morning trains east, west and south. meneing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains

connecting with early morning trains east, west and south.

Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.20 a m, 3.40 and 9.29 p m, and Way Freight at 4.50 p m. The 10.20a m train arrives every day; all others daily except Sandays. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt General Superintendent.

General Superintendent.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—At a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, held in the Circuit Court Room in the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State aforesaid, on the 6th day of July, A. B. 1881. Present, Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge. Elizabeth Snell, complainant, vs. George P. Snell, defendant, It satisfactorily appearing to the Court that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Michigan. On motion of Sylvester Larned, Req., complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that said defendant appear and answer the bill of complaint filed herein within six months from the date hereof. In default whereof said bill shall be taken as confessed. And it is also further ordered that within twenty days from this date said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county and State, and continued once in each week for six successive weeks.

SYLVESTER LARNED,

Circuit Judge.

weeks.
SYLVESTER LARNED,
Complainant's Solicitor. A true copy: Walter S. Harsha, Deputy Register.

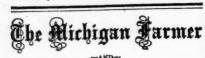
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* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters register d, or procuring a money order, otherwise we can-not be responsible for the money.



State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 335,795 bu, while the shipments were 82,893 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 27 was 18,427,808 bu. against 14,405,380 bu. at the an increase in the amount in sight the previous week of 868,792 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 3.401. 253 bu, against 2,654,769 bu the previous week in 1880. The export clearances for eight weeks in 1880.

now foot up 726,209 bu, against 231,028 The tendency of the markets is upward. bu, at the same date last year.

§e, and on Wednesday 1-2c more, No. 1 bu. closed strong at \$1 34 for No. 1 white, and Monday at \$1 36, and closed Saturday at

Yesterday the market opened at closing rates of Saturday, advanced 1c on spot, and then declined, closing at \$1 334 for

in all domestic markets.

September 5:				
	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2.
	extra	white	white	red.
Aug 15	0 00	1 26%	1 2116	1 28
16	0 00	1 26	1 2416	1 28
" 17	0 00	1 2716	1 2434	1 28
" 18	0 00	1 3114	1 28	1 28
* 19	0 00	1 31	1 30	1 35
. 20	0 00	1 33	1 29	1 3316
66 90	0 00	1 2934	1 2616	1 3016
" 23	0 00	1 2834	1 2734	1 33
** 24	0 00	1 3316	1 2856	1 34
6 25	0 00	1 3513	1 2916	1 3516
** 26	0 00	1 331/8	0 00	1 36
66 07	0 00	1 34	1 31	1 36
6. 90	0 00	1 34	1 3116	1 36
66 30	0 00	1 335%	1 30	1 36
** 81	0 00	1 331/6	1 301/4	1 361/4
Sept 1	0 00	1 34%	1 32	1 33
6. 2	0 00	1 341/4	1 31	1 38
46 3	0 00	1 34	1 8034	1 3734

.... 0 00 1 331/2 1 30 1 381/2 Futures have been firmer than spot wheat, and quotations on all deals were advanced during the week 1 to 1c all round. September opened at \$1 34 and closed Saturday at \$1 341; October opened at \$1 364 and closed at \$1 37; November opened at \$1 384 and closed at \$1 394; seller the year opened at \$1 33% and closed Saturday at \$1 34 1-2.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday as compared with those of Monday of last week:

At present most of the business being done is speculative, the price of wheat at present being above an exporting point. Still there is much confidence manifested among buyers that higher rates must rule before the first of the new year, and recent advices from Great Britain and the Continent are held to be favorable to that idea. The "bear side," however, has shown considerable strength the past week, and those who have no fixed opinion upon the subject are inclined to favor that side. The Chicago Tribune of Saturday thus

speaks of the present position of the market "Everybody seems to be buying. Thousands of people who never traded before are now sending buying orders to Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee—in fact, to every place where there is speculation in grain The fact that prices are very much higher than the average of former years does not deter them from buying. They reason that everything has been advanced in price, and that the crops are short, while many of them do not know what else to do with their money. The markets are hovering however, in the neighborhood of present quotations, because more people are willing to sell, on the prospect of a decline. There is so much confidence on both sides that the magnitude of the deals in wheat and corn is simply enormous, mounting far up the basis for a tremendous tug of war by

The latest reports from Russia, which country is expected to be able to make up or crock butter 23 to 25c per lb is paid, but all deficiencies that the United States cannot supply at low figures, are not so favorable as they were a month ago. Odessa advices state that some winter wheat had been received that left much to be desired in both quantity and quality. The quality of the new wheat, as indicated by the samples, will be variable, some be ing excellent and other quite the reverse The quantity is said to be good. In Char. koo, Poltavia, Krementching, Elesabethgrad, Bessarabia, Podolia, and Kief the wheat crop is superior. In Cherson,

average in spite of the defective threshing The rain in June accompanied by heat did much damage, especially around Odessa. Notwithstanding these complaints, the wheat crop in that part of the country promises to be thrice last year, when it was a complete failure. In Northern Russia heavy rains are said to have damaged the crop seriously.

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those

of one week ago: Aug. 27.	Sept 3.
Flour, extra State15s. 0 d. Wheat, No. 1 white11s. 1 d. do No. 2 spring10s. 9 d. do winter new Western11s. 1 d. Corn, mixed old6s. 11/6d.	15s. 0 d 11s. 2 d 10s. 8 d 11s. 1 d 6s. 0 d

CORN, OATS AND RYE.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 8,890 bu and the shipments were nothing. The visible supply in the country on Aug. 27 amounted to 19,620,137 bu, against 19,183,342 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 15,648,553 bu., against 20,083,803 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. Prices are very irregular and unsettled, having fluctuated each day, but closing on Saturday at the same rates as a week ago, namely 65 to 66c for No. 1 mixed. The small amount coming forward keeps the market firm, and gives it an upward tendency. The drouth in the corn growing States has been long continued and very severe, and the advance in prices is predicated upon that fact. In Chicago prices are just about the same as a week ago, spot being quoted at 611c per bu., for cash and Sepetember, corresponding date in 1880. This shows and 66 to 66 to Cotober. The foreign markets are generally lower, Liverpool being quoted at 5s. 111d, against 6s. 2d the previous week.

Oats were received here the past week to week, and 4,594,760 bu the corresponding the amount of 11,154 bu, and the shipments were nothing. The visible supply Europe for the week were 2,963,377 bu, of this grain in the country on August 27 against 2,501,931 bu the previous week, was 6,917,205 bu, against 1,591,970 bu., at majority of buyers exhibited continued and for the last eight weeks, 17,144,747 bu the corresponding date last year. Light evidences of the bewilderment under which against 33,479,920 for the corresponding receipts with a sharp demand have advanced prices, and No. 1 white are firm Stocks in this city are increasing and at 45c per bu., and No. 1 mixed at 44c. In Chicago the week closed with an easier The market has ruled steadier the past market, No. 1 mixed being quoted at week, the fluctuations being lighter, and 36 3 4 to 37c per bu. for spot, 36 c per bu. prices finally closing at about the same for September and 384c for October. The figures as the previous week. No. 1 white market closed steady at these figures. In closed on Monday last at \$1 34, and No. 2 New York western mixed are quoted at 42 do at \$1 31. On Tuesday prices declined to 45c, and western white at 46 to 48c per

closing at \$1 331, and No. 2 at \$1 301. Rye is steady and unchanged, at 85 to Thursday prices were run up to \$1 344 for 90c per bu., with light arrivals. In Chica-No. 1 white, and \$1 32 for No. 2 do. Prices go this grain is held at \$1 031 per bu. for again declined Friday and Saturday, and spot and September, and October at \$1 074 with considerable firmness among holders. \$1 303 for No. 2 do. No. 2 red opened on Rye flour is held firmly in this market at \$6 to \$6 25 for State and Western.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are entirely neglected in this mar-No. 1 white, and No. 2 white at \$1 30. ket, and not a transaction is reported the The customary Monday dullnes, prevailed past week upon which to base a quotation of prices. We shall soon have arrivals of The following table exhibits the daily the new crop, and the market will then closing prices of wheat from August 15 to show some activity. In Chicago no sales are reported, and no quotations are given. In New York the market is very quiet

The Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says: "As usual at this season of the year, the business in this market is confined wholly to small sales to brewers. The total of these is very fair, however, and when it from manufacturers and more or less speccomes to a good quality of stock about 18 to 29c are the prices. Dealers are not buyers at present, and it is doubtful if they would give over 15c for the best goods of-New early hops are selling in a small way at irregular prices."

Nominal quotations in that market are as follows:

N. Y. Sta	te, crop o	of 1880	. choic	e	00	@00
do	do	uo	good	o prime.	.10	@30
do	do	do	fair to	good	16	@18
do	do	do	low gr	rade	12	@15
do	ao	1879,	*********	**********	10	@15
do				2	4	@10
Eastern, c	rop of 18	80, lo	w to ch	bice	13	@18
Wisconsin	a, crop of	1880,	low to	choice	15	@30
Wisconsin California	, crop of	1880,	good to	choice.	18	@20
Emme	ett Wel	ls, in	his ci	rcular o	f F	riday
last see						

"The hop season opens under favorable auspices for the grower. Although the early hops thus far received and sold here have not brought quite as good figures as is usual for first sales, (22 to 25c,) there is if not better prices will rule the main cror than ruled last season, and the range of prices will be nothing like as wide as then on account of the better quality of the crop now being harvested. Picking is now fairly under way; by another week now fairly under way; by another week it will be far enough advanced to be out of reach of any serious damage by the ele-ments or vermin. There will be some mouldy hops, as is already indicated by samples received of the first pickings; bu generally speaking, the quality will be be ter than last year.

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 152 bu., and the shipments were none. The visible supply of this grain in the country August 27th was 155,841 bu. against 125,337 bu. the previous week, and 255,898 bu. at the corresponding date last year. But little of this grain is yet coming forward, and prices are rather unsettled. Nominal quotations are \$1 50 to 1 75 per cental, with a probability that higher rates will rule in the near future. In Chicago the market is reported rather tame at \$1 to 101 per bu for No. 2 for cash and October, 70 to 72c per bu for No. 3.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter was received here the past week to the amount of 38,860 lbs, and the shipments were 38,120 lbs. The condition of the pastures is strongly reflected in the small receipts of butter the past week, and the market is being pushed up on account of the scarcity of good stock. For fine tub there is very little that could be called choice being received. For good fair butter, of which the receipts mostly consist, the ruling price is 20 to 22c per lb. Even a paying business at present, feed being so scarce and pastures burnt up until stock have to be fed as much as if it were November. In Chicago the market is higher and very firm; choice creamery is quoted at 29 to 30 per lb; fair to good do at 26 to

MICHIGANFARMER Taurida and Ekalerinoslav it will be a good market has been firmer and more active their names to such a dubious scheme as The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says:

"The demand from home sources conon arrival, and buyers submit to full form er rates without much objection when quality is all right. Indeed, the tendency is upward, if anything, and many of the trade are talking slightly higher on creamery, with the supposition that first-class State dairy tubs and pails would do as well were they here. They do not come, how-ever, and advices from the interior represent much strength among the producers and country operators. Of choice western imitation creamery, dairy packed and fac-tory the sale is about equal to the offering, and a basis is formed on which prices receive first class support. Cold storage stock remains nominally uuchanged, the June creameries being quoted at 'about 25c' and the Western factory at 18 to 19c, the latter rather more than can be obtained. So far as reported, there does not appear to be much new demand for export. In that market quotations for Western

butter are as follows: Western imitation creamery ern dairy, choice..... ern dairy, fair to good

Cheese was received here the past week to the amount of 27,604 lbs, and the shipments were nothing. Stocks here are light, and the market is firm with an advancing tendency. Prices, however, are no higher, and 12c is yet an outside quotation for the best late makes of full cream State, with lots of fair quality selling at 11 1-2c per 1b. In Chicago the market is quoted strong at 10 1-2 to 12 1.2c for full cream State, and 9% to 10%c for part skim Cheddar. In New York the market shows some improve-

ment. Quotations in that market are 11%c for choice State factory, 11 1 2c for prime do, and 9 1-2 to 9 3-4 for fair to good do. Prime Wisconsin is quoted at 101-2 to 11c, fine Ohio Cheddar at 101 to 101 2c, and best Ohio flats at 10 1-2 to 11c. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says in regard to the market:

"No one appears anxious or willing to invest in cheese at the moment beyond positive orders, and, lacking a lead, the they have been laboring for so long a period. At the close to-day the feeling seems to be more cheerful than at any time during the week. The strictly fine cheese has all been sold, with 11½c firmly establish ed, a few specials going & to 1c higher, and buyers have taken hold of the other grades with greater freedom at better rates than they were willing to pay twenty four hours ago, the advance in cable quotations acting as a partial stimulus. It may be added, however, that by many the is looked upon as temporary, and some intimate that it is intended to influence buying in the country and start receipts

WOOL.

The markets at the East were more active the past week, and at Boston the sales footed up 1,917,200 lbs domestic and 473,-400 lbs of foreign. Manufacturers have purchased liberally, and have paid an advance in some instances on No. 1 and fine fleeces, both washed and unwashed. Dealers also have shown some activity, and have been picking up various lots in the interior which were held at figures low enough to enable them to be sold in that market at a profit. Among the sales we note 7,000 lbs No. 1 at 45c, 15,000 lbs me. dium at 44 to 45c; 73,000 lbs X and above at 39 to 40c; and 7,000 lbs unwashed at 26c. The Boston Journal says:

"The past week has been the most active and would have been much larger if holders had been free sellers. For large lines of Michigan fleeces 39 cents has been refused, and for large lines of Ohio and Penn ylvania fleeces 40 cents has been refused. The excitement has extended to the interior, and some 2,000,000 pounds have been quietly picked up in Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other places. In Hart-ford and neighboring markets there has also been considerable doing, and, on the whole, a very large business has been trans-

'Fine fleeces, desirable delaine and combing selections and all kinds of medium and No. 1 fleeces are now held from 1 to 2c per pound higher, and holders ap-pear to be more indifferent about selling than ever, while manufacturers have been more pressing in their demands. It is evident that we have reached the turning point in the wool market, and there is now a very confident feeling that the busines vill be more remunerative for the balance of the season

The U. S. Economist says:

"The demand for fine fleeces, combing and delaine wools is becoming more animated, and good wools are held with more confidence at uniform rates. Boston choice wools are held higher, but we happen to know that a great deal of good wool was bought and sold there this week on more favorable conditions than ould be obtained in New York or Philaelphia, and buyers from the latter city have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity of obtaining supplies at the lowest current rates.

'Pulled wools are in better, in fact, active demand, and prices are steady and firm for all desirable descriptions, based

on 80c for the scoured pound. The auction sales now in progress in London are watched closely, as lower prices there would likely be followed by a decline on this side of the Atlantic. So far prices have been very steady, a cable dispatch of Saturday being as follows:

"At the wool sales to-day 8,400 bales were disposed of, comprising PortPhillips and Sydney. A fair spirit was manifested and prices were firm."

WE have been shown a little pamplet is sued by Wagner & Co., of Chicago, to advertise an electric belt. It is an immoral publication, but contains, nevertheless fac similes of letters endorsing the devic from John W. Langley, Professor of Chemistry, Donald McLean, Professor of Materia Medica, and A. B. Palmer, Dean of the Faculty of the Michigan University. The device is partly owned by Dr. D. A. Joy, of the University, and the names of the faculty of an honored institution like at the highest prices butter-making is not | the University, are used to sell an article that would probably never be heard of except for their endorsement. These are the men who so strenuously fought against the chair of homoopathy being established in connection with the University, but they can see no harm in degrading the profes-28c; choice dairy at 24 to 25c, and fair to sion they belong to and the institution

they have no hesitation in endorsing Wagner & Co., who formerly did business at Marshall, this State, and sustained a very questionable reputation, and thus assist the firm in pushing this device upon an unsuspecting public. We expect next to see their name appended to certificates of the merits of St. Jacob's Oil, Pierce's and rainy, with intermitting sunshine. Golden Discovery, and other stuffs of the The cold checked sprouting of growing same nature. Verily the faculty of the corn, but it has also retarded its ripening Michigan University are elevating its in late districts, and especially in Scotland, character, and we wish them much joy where there have been frosts. Reports from (Dr. Joy) of the new methods they have Ireland are decidedly unfavorable. The adopted to gain this end.

OAKLAND COUNTY FAIR.

The Oakland County Fair opened at Pontiac last Tuesday. The fixing of the day so early in the season was an experinent, and it was feared would injure the exhibit, but, taking the very dry season into account, the show of stock and agricultural products was a good one. Among the stock men present were John

Lessiter of Jersey, R.A. Remick of Clarkson, T. Buckbee of Pontiac, and A. Hosmer of North Farmington, who showed Shorthorns, Mr. Lessiter making 13 entries alone. In Holsteins, Phelps & Seeley showed some very handsome animals, and Mr. Phelps had also a herd of nine Herefords. These were greatly admired, especially the fine bull at the head of his herd. A. J. Burrows of Troy, had seven head of Devons: Judge Baldwin had 15 head of Ayshires, comprising some excellent specimens of the breed. Jerseys were shown by John Lessiter of Jersey. The show of grade cattle was excellent.

In sheep the exhibit was light. Mrs. Ann Newton showed some recently imported Shropshire Downs, which attracted much attention. She also showed some fat sheep which were a wonder, and would delight the eye of a connoisseur of mutton W. S. Walls of Davisburg and N. S. Schuyler of Birmingham were the other exhibitors in this department.

Hogs made no show at all to what they should. Only three Berkshire, four Poland Chinas, a single Suffolk and two Essex being all there were.

Horses were not as numerous as expected, the hot weather scaring off owners There were five entries in the thoroughored class, 14 in class of all-work, seven in the draft class, 29 carriage and single horses, 21 farm teams and single horses for all work, and 37 in the roadster and trotting class. The quality was splendid. In the implement and machinery classes

there was a very fine exhibition. The Turbine Wind Engine, Oliver and Gale Chilled Plows, Gale Cultivators and hay rakes, Coates' hay and grain rake, Wiard Plows, and a very fine cultivator manufactured by Vowles & Orvis of Milford, this State, were shown. The Minnesota Chief thresher and engine was on hand, and was highly commended by the farmers present. J. H. Davis, of Milford, showed Dallev's food steamer and evaporator, which is used largely by stock-feeders. It carried off first premium in its class.

In agricultural products, the exhibition was not up to its usual standard; but that was not to be expected under the circumstances. Mr. A. B. Travis, of Brandon, Oakland County, exhibited an amber wheat which he has peen growing since 1876, the seed having been procured at the Centennial. It is a handsome variety averaging 64 lbs to the bushel, and has superior flouring qualities. In connection with this wheat Mr. Travis old a little story of which Prof. Kedzie, o the Agricultural College, is the hero. Wanting to have the quality tested, he sent small package of it to the Professor to e analyzed. It was done, and the results were very favorable. In his letter the Professor said, that, judging from the tests made with the small amount sent him, he thought it would weigh about 64 lbs. to the bushel; and, said Mr. Travis, "There is a bushel and there is a scale, and you will find the Professor was correct to an ounce.'

A Mrs. Young gave exhibitions of bareback riding, and was awarded a premium therefore. She had her horse trained so that t obeyed the slightest motion, and rode it vithout a saddle or bridle.

The warm weather interfered some with the racing. A mile running race was won by Strasburg, a fine thoroughbred owned

by George Hick, of Pontiac. Goldenbow won the stallion race in 2:34 his competitors being Mambrino Chief, Bashaw Chief and Gazeteer. The time

was given in only one heat. The attendance the last two days of the fair was very good.

MR. F. WARNER, of Dexter, this State, has four spring bull calves which he of fers for sale. They are well bred, their sire being Moscow 30388, a bull bred by Messrs. Curtis & Sons, of Hillsdale County, got by 3d Duke of Addison 22640, out of 6th Duchess of Hillsdale by Duke of Wick. en 14130. The dams of the calves are cows belonging to the herd of the late Henry Warner. He also has two or three heifers in calf by Moscow, and two or three cows that he would be willing to sell on reasonable terms.

THE cattle commission recently appoint ed by the Treasury Department, are about to leave for the West for the purpose of investigating the prevalence of pleuro pneumonia among cattle in that section. The investigations of the commission so far have revealed decided pleuro-pneumonia in Kings, Queens, West Chester, Putnam and Richmond counties, New York. The disease has also been found in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. So far no traces of the disease have been found west of the Alleghanies, and they believe none exists.

FERRIER'S improved self-adjusting corn heller, manufactured by Philo Ferrier & Son, Ypsilanti, Mich., is highly spoken of by those who have tested its merits. It adjusts itself to all sizes of corn without the use of springs, and is easily worked. It is advertised in this week's issue, and you can learn particulars in regard to it by good dairy at 20 to 28c. In New York the with which they are connected, by lending I reading the advertisement.

The English Grain Markets.

In its review of the English grain trade the Mark Lane Express of yesterday says: "During the week progress has been made with harvesting, but the best condition has been middling, while the bulk has been thoroughly bad. Since Tuesday the weather has been cloudy, cold results of the British harvest exercise but a small influence on trade. The available foreign supply and the shortest time for are of more interest to millers. Native crops are actually further from markets than American and Russian new crops. Millers have ceased to operate beyond their necessities, because they think they can hold out until increased Atlantic shipments have arrived. The weather has doubtless checked the upward tendency, but the few samples of grain harvested before the rain came still fetch highest values. Rates in provinces continue higher than in London and other markets where foreign arrivals rule the trade.'

THE Burlington Hawkeye tearfully observes: "It is with a heavy heart and gloomy forebodings that the country looks at the disheartening spectacle of a railroad war, and weeps over the pitiless slaughter of passenger rates. When will these inhuman spectacles cease, that man may pay full rates once more without being haunted by the terrible fear that he may be offered a ticket from New York to Chicago for \$1 37? May the immortal gods save the unhappy republic."

THE nursery advertised in another column as for sale is well-established and very favorably known throughout the State. It offers an excellent opportunity to any one who wishes to engage in the nursery business, as the terms upon which it can be secured are very favorable to the

da on October 5th, 6th and 7th. The officers of the Society are W. D. Pettibone, President; Samuel Hullett, Vice-President; J. E. Barringer, Secretary; Hiram Barrows, Treasurer.

their cards for insertion in our "Breeders' very small cost.

IT is expected that the extension of the Michigan Central line from Gaylord to Cheboygan, and thence to Mackinaw, will paid. be completed by November 1st. Track laying is proceeding from both ends of the

A couple were recently married at Petoskey after an acquaintance of 11 days. night of the 2d, and are still at large. Jonesville Independent: Chas, Lovell has invested in 50 half-blood Shropshire Down

Sanilac Re ill at Deckersville, was burned on the night of August 31st.

Port Huron Times: A fire which originated in a stack of hay destroyed four barns and a ouse in this city.

Richmond Review: Jerome and Albert Graves have harvested more than 3,000 lbs. of honey this season.

teach in a girls' school.

The Adrian Times says the Osgood Bros. at Morenci, manufacture a ton of apple jelly

ach day. Big business. Jonesville Independent: The library of the Ladies' Library Association has about 1, 400 volumes upon its shelves.

A bed of rock salt was struck at Roscommon on the 31st of August, at a depth of 172 feet. Great excitement prevails.

Homer Andrews, the would-be murderer of Wixom, Oakland County, has been sentenced to ten years at hard labor at Ionia.

The new Methodist church at Union City vas dedicated last week. The cost of the

Ypsilanti Commercial: E. D. Lay planted slip of the golden willow in 1838, which is w 16 feet six inches in circumference fou

E. O. Shaw, editor of the Newaygo Republican, attempted suicide by poison last week. The cause is not given, but we know—he ted a country paper.

med Armstrong, aged 10.

McLaren, Lima, Treasurer. At Saranac, on the 2d, two female barbers (colored) had a little disagreement, in which one of them severed the other's windpipe, and was badly cut herself.

Bay City Tribune: Pipes are being laid for conveying brine from East Tawas to Au Sable, 12,000 feet being laid daily, and haif the distance being already completed.

Saginaw Heral 1: Ernest Ricker was killed by an engine on the F. & P. M. Road on the 31 of Aug. He was intoxicated; and there is no blame attached to the railroad employes.

Vermontville Hawk: While burning summer fallow, the fire got into a pile of 212 cords of stove wood belonging to Reuben Sprague and Joseph Baile, consuming it. No insur-

Col. Amos Soper, the only survivor of the war of 1812 living in Lenawee County, ad-

such supply to arrive, are questions which

THE ninth annual fair of the Armada Agricultural Society is to be held at Arma-

BREEDERS of improved stock, whether of cattle, sheep, or swine should send in Directory." It will keep your name and business always before the public, and at a

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Four men broke jail at Ann Arbor on th

Ann Arbor Courier: J. D. Irish, a resident of Michigan since territorial days, died on the 1st inst.

The Oakland County fair was held at Pon tiac last week, and is said to have been a successful exhibition.

Owosso Press: Miss Etta Doane left last week for Marash, Turkey, where she is to

John Beach, employed in the Oscoda lumber mill, fell against the saw on the 3d and died in an hour afterward.

South Haven Sentinel: Henry Overhelse of Casco, has cut down 50 of his peach tree which are affected by the yellows.

nurch was \$14,000, and is entirely paid for. Unknown parties entered the office of the sattle Creek Moon on the night of Aug. 31st, took out the type and "distributed" it in the

eet from the ground.

Ypsilanti Commercial: The six year old son of C. S. Benedict, of this city, was fatally injured by a revolver in the hands of a boy

'Ann Arbor Argus: The Farmers' Association elected Samson Parker, of Lima, President; C. H. Wines, Sylvan, Secretary, and J

H. P. Merrill, of Bay City, has sold his Percheron stallion, Forrester, which took first premium at the State Fair in 1879, to H. Loucks & Son, of Tuscola, for \$3,000.

St. Johns Independent: The farmers in the vicinity of Tekonsha are looking around for a new variety of wheat to take the place of Clawson, which they claim is "running out."

dressed the soldiers at Morenci last week, and

84 years. Alfred Spicer, son of a farmer living near Eaton Rapids, was instantly killed on the 30th of August, by being thrown from the top of a load of barrels, and kicked by a horse after the fall. Deputy Sheriff Francis was seriously wounded by burglars who were attempting to rob the house of Mr. Colvin. of Novi, Oakland County. A reward of \$200 is offered for

> Jackson is now sure of a street railway, as the necessary papers have been drawn up and sent to Lansing to be filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$50,000, half of which is paid in. A German named Meining, living near Liv-onia Centre, while fighting fire on his farm, was overcome by the smoke and heat, and falling in the path of the advancing flames,

was burned to death. Two quarrelsome neighbors of Mayfield, Lapeer County, had a difficulty about a line fence, and one of them, Mark Orr, shot an 11 year old son of the other, Wm. Tuttle, inflict-ing a serious wound.

A special premium is offered by the managers of the Ovid fair, for the best dressed young lady, under 18, whose dress, hat and collar shall be made by herself, and cost of material part to great \$15.

U. of the 6th district was held at Evart on Review publishes an extra containing a full report of the proceedings. Richmond Review: The effects of the drouth are feltat the Beaver Creek cheese factory, where only 1,800 pounds of milk are received daily, instead of 4,000, as expected

The Fifth Annual Convention of the W. C.

rom the same number of cows. South Haven Sentinel: Hop, T. T. Lyon is at Lansing engaged in arranging and packing the fruit designed for exhibition at the meet-ing of the American Pomological Society, and goes to Boston on the 5th with it.

Bay City Tribune: Freddy Wirth, eight years of age, died from the effect of the bite of a dog on his hand. He refused food, but drank water freely, and was finally seized with convulsions, which resulted in death. Ann Arbor Register: The contract fo building the new Unitarian Church was let last week to Jackson parties, for between \$11,000 and \$12,000. The church will cost when completed, about \$18,000, of which \$17,000 is already raised.

Jackson Citizen: An apple tree on the farm of H. S. Maxon is blossoming for the second time this year. A portion of the tree is loaded with nice fall apples, some limbs having numbers of large fruit, and the balance falled with high ance filled with buds.

Coldwater Republican: Robert Lynd, a resident of Branch, put his lighted pipe in his pocket while going home and while he was reflecting upon the chances of Garfield's recovery, the fire spread over his left side ourning him very severely.

Flint Globe: G. W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, has added to his flock of Merino sheep by purchasing of Mr. H. F. Hall, of Atlas, 17 breeding ewes, six yearling rams, four ram lambs and four ewe lambs—31 in all. The ewes averaged last shearing 13½ pounds of wool each. Sanilac Reporter: Smoke from forest fires

so obscured the sun one day last week that lamps were lighted in our bouses at 3 P. M., and business was quite suspended. Citizens at Carsonville have had hard work to save their town, and thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed. Upper Peninsula exchanges claim that Louis Eastman, of the firm of Eastman & Banks, sub-contracters on the Felch Mountain Railroad, has jumped the county, taking with nim all the money paid by the C. & N. W. Railway for the completion of five miles

of road, and leaving his partner and men un-Clinton & Shiawasse Union: A drover who shipped a carload of cattle to Detroit found the market glutted and was forced to drive his stock back into the country for feed. He took shelter down in Oakland County, and will wait a few weeks for the surplus to work off. Scarcity of feed has made this state of affairs possible, farmers having forced their stock onto the market, to get rid of feeding them.

A Western Michigan Farmers' Club has A Western Michigan Farmers Chub has been organized in Grand Rapids with the following officers: W. T. Adams, of Paris, President; Lyman Murray, of Sparta, first Vice President. The other Vice Presidents are: W. C. Dennison, of Ada; Geo. Van Nest, of Byron: Nathau Gould, of Algoma, Frank M. Carroli was chosen secretary and librarian, Ed. M. Manly, of Walker, Recorder, and Geo. Porter, Treasurer.

General News.

Chicago is to have a new Board of Trade

Hon. I. P. Christiancy ex minister to Peru, Public debt statement for August expected to show a reduction of \$14,000,000.

John Besold, a St. Louis tailor, committed

suicide last week on account of poverty. Benjamin I. Butler, son of Gen. B. F. Butler, died at Boston last week, aged 27 years. A heavy storm of wind, rain and hail did

over \$100,000 worth of damage in Galt, Ont. In the vicinity of Charleston the past week the rice and other crops were nearly ruined by

inundation. Sierraville, Nev., had a \$300,000 fire last week, and that was just about all the place was worth.

Theodore Walker, a business man of Wake-field, N. Y., shot himself for fear he should become insane. C. H. Ketler, trersurer of the St. Louis Mo., carbon works has been arrested for em bezzling \$12,000.

The trial of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas a Thursday next. The Republican New York State Central

Last week a convention of free-thinkers a Hornesllsville, N. Y., adopted resolutions o sympathy for the President. The reductions that have been made in the tar route and steamboat mail service since

March 4th aggregate \$1,479,779.

Last week James M. Jepp attacked his wife with a knife at West Gloucester, Mass., whereupon she shot him fatally. Maud S. has been retired from the turf or account of an injury. She has made \$20,000 this season, and will now rest until 1882.

Dr. Otto, of Jasper, Ind., who killed his prother-in law without any provocation, losen sentenced to 99 years in State Prison. Reports from principal hog-raising districts of Western states indicate decreased hog product; owing to drought, and lighter hogs.

Four farmers, named Berkan, Ferrell, Laspie and Budisell, living near Lockport, Ind., were all drowned last week while Mrs. Lincoln's health is so much improved that she will soon leave for Washington to spend the fall and winter with her son, Sec-retary Lincoln.

Total coinage of silver dollars aggregates \$96,000,000, of which \$76,000,000 is utilized for circulation, \$57,500,000 in the form of silver certificates.

An explosion in the loading room of the Winchester Arms Company at New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday last, injured nine persons, two of them fatally. Reliable estimates of the Minnesota wheat

rield this year makes it average 11.30 bushels per acre, and the crop will be 15 per cent less han that of last year. A suit has been commenced against ex-Secretary Stuart of the Brooklyn Board of Education, to recover \$105,000 that he is charged with embezzling.

Some U. S. cartridges were found in a bale of cotton lately received at Oldham, England,

from America, and the British authorities si it is the work of Fenians.

On Thursday last over 20,000 grangers from the States of Maryland, Virginia and Penn-sylvania, had a grand pic-nic at Williams Grove, near Harrisburg, Pa.

A large convent at Silver Lake, Wisconsin, was struck by lightning last week, and entirely consumed. The loss is said to be \$65,000, and the insurance only \$3,500.

A benzine vat exploded in Jones & Chambers' fat rendering house, Front street, New York Thursday, demolishing the building. Two men supposed to be killed.

Lev! Smith, a young man who resided a Leavenworth, Kansas, killed a man in Harrison County, Ky., last week, and was alo followed by a mob, captured and hanged.

Indian outrages continue in New Merico.

A party in pursuit of them found the bodies of 15 persons murdered by them in going a miles, and some women were taken captives. On Tuesday last a man named Hernan Hedden, a resident of Milwaukee, shot his father-in-law dead and mortally wounded his mother-in-law, in a quarrel over some family affairs.

On Tuesday last Horace Montgon drowned while attempting to run the pur Platte rapids on the St. Lawrence River in small boat.

H. J. Fosse was recently nominated for State Senator in Davis County, Iowa, by the Greenbackers. He said that Garfield was meaner man than Gutteau, when his party

ompelled him to was arrested last week by U. S. of. wm. M. Hoit, a counterfeiter and a desperado, was arrested last week by U. S. of ficers at White Pine, Colorado, but the party were ambushed by a number of armed mea and the prisoner taken from them and set at liberty. A dispatch from Olean, N. Y., says a light

rain has fallen there, the first for a number weeks, and helped the farmers a great deal. The forest fires have been checked, somewhat but are still being watched for fear of the breaking out again. By the recent hurricane on the Georgia South Carolina and Florida coasts over in lives were were lost, mostly colored people

Many disasters occurred at sea, vessels were broken up and abandoned, and a number of crews were picked up afterward by passing There is great suffering from the drouth Pennsylvania. Streams are lower than experience, and in some places water is being arried to farmers in oil tanks. The groun is parched, and all late crops are bad jured. The same is reported to be

egards York State. Marquis and Madame Rochambeau, as officer of President Grevy, delegations for civil, military and naval departments, at and designers, and members of the Lafay family will attend the Yorktown celebration they will be escorted by the French India squadron. An association called the National

tration League of Washington, D. C., been organized, having for its object the tlement of all international disputes by tration, to be brought about by agit every nation, but especially by a world's ference at Washington in 1884. Tired of life: Alfred Hargitt, train d patcher on the Cincinnati, Hamilton Dayton road at Cincinnati, blew out his bon Tuesday last. F. C. Pease, of Bo Mass., shot his wife dead on Tuesday and then shot himself so that he will die.

was 23 years of age and she only 18. Last week an east bound Union Pacific was thrown from the track near Cape Ho Mill by the removal of some of the rails. 8 robbers, who had planned the affair, g frightened off before they could rob it passengers, and ran away leaving their t ing the express

Last week an accident occured at 0 Summit, on the Eric railroad, by which fireman and one brakeman were seriously in jured, another brakeman killed and fort cars wrecked. It now appears that the analysis of the cars wrecked by the appears felling the serious of the cars with the serious called the serious cars. cident was caused by the engineer falls asleep on his engine. He had been on asleep on his engine. He had been co tinuously at work for nearly a week out to lack of help, the men who recently stre being only partly taken back by the compan The accident has already cost more than the advance of wages asked for would amount to in a year.

Reports from the Isthmus say that the Lesseps Panama canal is making very sprogress, yellow fever compelling the la ors to abandon the work on four section Most of the captains of brigades have b stricken. Mons. Dusseau, one of the hoof brigade, died of yellow fever on the inst. It is a positive fact that two-th the vellow fever patients in hospital here taken out dead. No attention is pattern in the last stages, they being remote to the dead house and left without evedrink of water. During the past mouth it have been many strangers there seeking on the canals. Nearly all have been s lown by the fever and die unaccustomed to tropical life, its heat rains, can safely venture there. The mistake in habit or food surely brings to unacclimated the deadly fever.

Its North African campaign has alre ost France 64,000,000 francs. A number of Clyde ship-builders are at

to establish a shipyard at Havre, France, temploy 3,000 hands. Forest fires in Algeria have destroyed a lar part of the cork trees which constitute wealth of that country. The Sultan of Turkey has notified the

ers of Europe that if any one interfers his right in Egypt he proposes to fight.

Forty-five of the 116 persons recently rested in Spain as incendiaries have knowledged themselves to be guilty of an Bradlaugh announces that he will go to the House of Commons at its next session and calls on the English people to protest him against violence.

Reports from the British crops are mon and more unfavorable to the yield. Rain are frequent and very heavy, and each di-but adds to the disastrous prospects of the The Ameer of Afghanistan ran away who Ayoob Khan came after him, but now he has got his forces together and he is advancia on Ayoob, whose troops are deserting to every opportunity,

against ocean steamers in their treatment steerage passengers, is said to be now cro-ing the ocean as a steerage passenger to fi out how it is herself. The British mail steam Teuton was wro on Quoin Point, near Algon, South Africand 44 out of 147 passengers were lost. The vessel struck a rock and sank while endeave

Miss O'Brien, who recently made chan

The Arabs have surrounded Ha and the small French force there is in ious position. An attempt was made there there by a force under Gen. Combut the Arabs drove him back. The Tuttoops who were to assist the French, inclined to assist in defeating them. The French crops are now reported insuf-icient for home consumption, and deficiency will be made up by imports from America. French troops have been ordered to rein Gen. Correard. A later dispatch say Arabs were again attacked, routed, and mamet occupied by the French.

> struggling to live off the produce of 15,00 000 acres, or but little over half an a apiece. So vast is the area of India, a so limited are the modes of communi tion, that while in some districts there m be a superabundance of food, in others people may be dying of starvation. last famine is said to have reduced population of India by 5,500,000.

In India 24,000,000 human beings

THE exportation of dried apples fi his country to France has greatly incres ed of late years, and now it is said to part of this useful product comes back the shape of Normandy cider and light

Dwellings for Food and Health th proved dwellings for in Brooklyn by Alfre In the Sixth Ward dition to the ordinary thickly settled locality of dwellings, the one and "tower" building room and nine-room

SEPTEMBER

This sanitary settle be so called, was erec White, of Brooklyn. tempt in this section ings for the laboring similar to those so London and other En The "Tower" buil posing in appearance

red brick, and show 100 feet, varied and gracefully arched bald sills with iron cresting conied towers risin The "Home Build structures, but of a n architecture; both ar five, four and three-ro

Every family has i

private and apart from opening into another the great advantage This is attained by the low depth of the build inches, increased at the back, by the to sculleries and water co The living room of large and sunny, and and dresser; a door le to the extension, which

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The ash flue, one for lated at the top, disch an ash room in the rea low. All these conve private: in fact, canno through the dwelling t The water supply is ried also into the livin in the three-roomed

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whole establishment. of troubles are brough The code of regulat habitations are gover unreasonable, but jus ly necessary for the m and order. At the time of my morning, the whole b

aspect of refreshing

speck of dust or soil c

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or on the hard finish

doctor, and spiritual

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also a complete abse kinds, notwithstand various stages of prog The agent accompa ever we applied we w to enter. I shall not s of orderly comfort in ments. In one threefound a young mothe sleep, while her lit dishes in the scullery ing kettle on the pol

bird trilling merrily In a four-roomed de tron showed us into with handsome Brusse furnished; pictures hu tidies covered sofa an broad flower-sill flame niums and lady-slippe

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and cheerful faces. W foul, dark, misery lad And now as to the All the windows in th large square beautifie trees, and furnished v galvanized lines. In ground with swings, i apart for children to in fact, follow their o this corner is, howeve the little ones are read

And so on, from ro

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t hurricane on the Georgia, and Florida coasts over 100 lost, mostly colored people. occurred at sea, vessels were abandoned, and a number of ked up afterward by passin t suffering from the drouth

Streams are lower than ever some places water is being ers in oil tanks. The ground all late crops are badly inme is reported to be true as

Madame Rochambeau, a staff lent Grevy, delegations from and naval departments, artists and members of the Lafayette and the Yorktown celebration scorted by the French Wes

on called the National Arb of Washington, D. C., has, having for its object the set-nternational disputes by arbi-rought about by agitation in at especially by a world's con-hington in 1884.

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e Erie railroad, by which brakeman were seriouslyi brakeman killed and for It now appears that the ac-need by the engineer falling engine. He had been con-ork for nearly a week owing the men who recently struc y taken back by the comparts already cost more than tes asked for would amount

the Isthmus say that the De the 1sthmus say that the De a canal is making very slow rever compelling the labor-the work on four sections, tains of brigades have been so Dusseau, one of the heads of yellow fever on the 231 sitive fact that two-thirds of restretes in benefits here are patients in hospital here are d. No attention is paid to stages, they being removed use and left without even a During the past month there strangers there seeking work Nearly all have been strucker and die. None who are o tropical life, its heat and ly venture there. The least or food surely brings to the deadly fever.

Foreign.

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Dwellings for Workingmen.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1881.

Food and Health thus describes the improved dwellings for workingmen erected in Brooklyn by Alfred T. White:

In the Sixth Ward we shall find, in addition to the ordinary brick houses of this thickly settled locality, two distinct classes of dwellings, the one comprising the home and "tower" buildings, the other the sixroom and nine-room cottages of Warren

This sanitary settlement, for it may truly be so called, was erected by Mr. Alfred T. White, of Brooklyn, and is the first attempt in this section at improved dwellings for the laboring classes, on plans similar to those so successfully used in London and other English cities.

The "Tower" buildings are really im posing in appearance, composed of fine red brick, and showing a front of over 100 feet, varied and made ornamental by gracefully arched balconies, broad flowersills with iron crestings, and open, balconied towers rising from ground to

The "Home Buildings" are also fine structures, but of a more severe style of architecture; both are composed of six, five, four and three-room dwellings.

Every family has its dwelling entirely private and apart from, and with no room opening into another, each room having the great advantage of direct sunlight. This is attained by the comparatively shallow depth of the building of 38 feet and 4 inches, increased at regular intervals, at the back, by the towers containing the sculleries and water conveniences.

The living room of each apartment is large and sunny, and provided with closets A LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS and dresser; a door leads from this room to the extension, which is 71 by 5 feet, and contains an ash flue, a sink, a stationary wash-tub, a window, and water-closet with separate outside window.

The ash flue, one foot square and ventilated at the top, discharges the ashes into an ash room in the rear of the cellars below All these conveniences are strictiv private; in fact, cannot be reached except through the dwelling to which they belong.

The water supply is ample, and is carried also into the living-room. This room in the three-roomed sections is provided with an alcove for a bed; there is beside a regular bed-room with large windows. In the four roomed apartments there are two bed-rooms, a living-room, and a scullery. On a recent visit to one of these tower buildings I was particularly struck by the effect, not only of superior construction, but of superior management; without the latter the best arranged tenement would rapidly become a scene of disorder and decay.

The "Tower" and "Home" buildings are under the direct supervision of an agent, in this case a refined, judicious, resolute, but kindly gentleman. His duties are manifold; he is at once the lawyer, doctor, and spiritual adviser, in fact the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the whole establishment. To him all manner of troubles are brought for settlement.

The code of regulations by which these habitations are governed is not harsh or unreasonable, but just such as is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health

At the time of my call, at eleven in the morning, the whole building presented an aspect of refreshing cleanliness. 'Not a speck of dust or soil could be seen on floor or stairway, or in the long slate balconies, or on the hard finished walls; there was also a complete absence of smells of all kinds, notwithstanding dinner was in various stages of progress in the neat sun-

shiny kitchens. The agent accompanied me, and where ever we applied we were politely invited to enter. I shall not soon forget the scenes of orderly comfort in these pretty apartments. In one three-roomed dwelling we found a young mother rocking her baby to sleep, while her little girl washed the dishes in the scullery beyond. The hiss- COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ing kettle on the polished stove, with a square of shining zinc laid before it, the bird trilling merrily in the vine and flower-wreathed window made a charm-

ing picture. In a four-roomed dwelling a young matron showed us into her parlor and best bed-chamber; both rooms were covered with handsome Brussels carpeting and well furnished; pictures hung on the walls, gay tidies covered sofa and chairs, while the broad flower-sill flamed with scarlet geraniums and lady-slippers.

And so on, from room to room, everywhere neatness, sunshine, pure air, flowers and cheerful faces. What a contrast to the foul, dark, misery laden tenements of New York.

And now as to the outdoor comforts. All the windows in the rear look out on a large square beautified by grass plats and trees, and furnished with clothes posts and galvanized lines. In one corner is a play ground with swings, in another a plot set apart for children to dig, build forts, and, in fact, follow their own childish fancies: this corner is, however, cleaned daily, and the little ones are ready the next morning to begin again the work of turning it upside down.

Underneath the buildings are immense cemented cellars divided into compartments for the use of different families.

An unusual luxury is furnished to the boys in the shape of a large bath in one end of the cool, dry cellar; here they flounder and splash to their great delight. Baths in an upper floor are provided for the women. There is also a handsome reading-room furnished with the daily papers, and quite a respectable library open on application to the tenants, who may take from it for a certain time good historical

works and novels. To sum up, independent of the vast good such a well-conducted establishment works for its own tenants, it has an outside influence. In the words of a writer on improved buildings: "A good tenament house in a bad neighborhood is a declaration of the war of good against evil."

THR wool clip of the world, in 1830, was estimated at 320,000,000 pounds. Forty-eight years later (1878) it was estimated at 1,568,000,000, having increased nearly five fold.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT

& Co.,

An Invitation.

We extend a cordial invitation to our out of town friends to call and look through our new store when in Detroit.

We have a handsome store, and An Elegant Stock of Goods And have added many New Departments, and we want you to call and get familiar with them, whether you wish to buy or not. You are heartily welcome.

Reception and Toilet Rooms fitted up on

the Millinery (2nd) floor, where you can rest and refresh yourself. Foilet rooms

Call in and lay aside your satchel or wraps, they will be well taken care of, and make yourself at home. View our store and goods at your leisure, and if you find anything you need, it will be checked and delivered to you on the train, free of

charge.
In order to clean up stock, and find out how we stand, preparatory to buying a new and immense stock for the fall trade, we have commenced to make

Sweeping Reductions in Prices, Specially in our Carpet Department, to which we call special attention.

Down to 75 cts. per yard. Our prices on everything we sell are as low as any one's and none but honest goods sold.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO., Ferry Building, Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Important Public Sale OF CHOICE-BRED

SHORT HORNS, --- AT ---

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL., --- ON ---

Tuesday, September 20th, 1881.

The subscribers announce that at the time and place above named they will offer at public sale a very superior lot of Shorthorn cattle, consisting of BULLS AND BULL CALVES,

COWS AND HEIFERS IN CALF, AND SOME YOUNG HEIFERS, all bred by ourselves, and in the best breeding condition. They will be of the following families: PRINCESS (Red Rose, Lady Sale and Tuberor GWYNNE, VELLUM, ANNABELLA, ARA BELLA, DULCIBELLA, AGATHA and PANSY.

About sixty head in all. All the cows offered for sale have bred a calf within a year, and are safe in calf again, and all the heifers that are old enough to breed are in calf.

This is not a closing out sale, but we will sell some from every family we have, and of all ages, to show the class of stock we are breeding.

Special attention is called the fine young Prince's buil 28 Red Rose Luke 4088, calved February 5th, 1881, which will be included in the sale, and should go at the head of some choice herd.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, Low ready, and will be sent on application to

CHAS. PARSONS, Jr., Conway, Mass. or STEPHEN HAYWARD,

Cummington, Mass. Address after September 12th until time of sale: Transit House, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. 86-2w

Walter Brown & Co., WOOL

BOSTON, MASS. Refer to E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Parker Vilder & Co., National Bank of North America. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. W. E. GOWDY, Represented by 5 Sibley St., Detroit,



FARM WANTED.

Wanted to rent with the view of purchasing a good farm from 100 to 200 acres, suitable for wheat growing and choice stock raising, must be well watered. Will pay either cash or rent on shares. Southwestern Michigan or Western Ohio preferred.

Apply in first instance to

W. ROBERTSON, Stoney Point, Ont

KENTUCKY Blue Grass Seed

Farmers and Dealers in Seeds can procure pure Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, by sending orders to O. A. GILMAN, Paris, Ky. Samples of Cleaned, Extra Cleaned and se-66

THE WILLIAMS Fruit Evaporator.

We guarantee our evaporators, and we never fail to do more than we guarantee. Our Evaporators sell on their merits. The products of our Evaporators sell first and at better prices than any other known process in the market.

For information write to any of the first class For information write to any of the first class fruit dealers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia

nd Chicago. For Particulars, send for Circulars to JOHN WILLIAMS & SON. Patentees and Manufacturers,

Kalamazoo, Mich. A GENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles, Prices re duced 33 per cent. National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clothing, Hats, Caps & Furnishing Goods,

Our large and elegant store is always a pleasant place to visit, and visitors are always

Our Mens' Clothing Department, fully stocked with the choicest garments. Our Youth's Clothing Department filled with new and stylish suits and overcoats. Our Boy's Clothing Department, a gran'l repository of Handsome School and Dress suits for the boys.

Our Children's Clothing Department, A beautiful boudoir where ladies can leisurely inspect the elegant garments. Our Hat and Cap Department is filled with an endless variety of Hats and Caps.

Our Furnishing Goods Department, offering the latest and most popular goods in Our Custom Tailoring Department, exhibiting the choicest foreign and domestic

fabrics in suitings and overcoatings.

Our Custom Shirt Department, presided over by Mr. A. K. SWEET, widely known as one of the best shirt cutters in this country. Our Goods and our Workmanship are First Class. OUR Our Stock is very Large and Complete.

Our Prices are very Moderate.

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ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA CHEAP HOMES FOR ALL! 50,000 Laborers can get Immediate Employment, at Good Wages, on Farms and Railroads in Texas alone.

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A SPRAY OF LEAVES.

Bitter-sweet's scarlet, butter-cup's gold, Crimson of clover, purple of kings— There are the colors the Autumn leaves hold, Beautiful, dainty, wonderful things.

Leaves that in Summer were sun-kissed and g Patient through all the withering heat; Leaves that in Fall are but counted as mean, Out in the cold and under one's feet.

Are leaves so common and beauty so old, Our hearts so tender and hands so strong, That promise of scarlet and blessing of gold Should be trampled and crushed by us all

Promises written by God's own hand On the wonderful book of the world's highway, Promises read as if written in sand, By you and me who are thoughtless to-day

I wonder if leaves are the only things That are green in the first place and crushed

last;
If the scarlet and purple that Autumn brings Ever quite make up for the sunshine pas

O heart! your wonder is foolish and vain, Your thoughts and your song are all out of tu For, smiled on by sunshine and tended by rain, 'Tis easy to rustle and keep green in June.

Only God knows how hard 'tis, when low in To make bitter-sweets scarlet, with no ray

God does know, the God who is loving and just, And somehow or somewhere will make it

DECREED.

Into all lives some rain must fall, Into all eyes some tear-drops start, Whether they fall as a gentle shower. Or fall like fire from an aching heart Into all hearts some sorrow must creep. Lashing the waves of life's great deep From the rippling water to seething foam. Over all paths some clouds must lower,

Under all feet some sharp thorns spring Tearing the flesh to bitter wounds, Or entering the heart with their bitter sting Upon all sorrows rough winds must blow, Over all shoulders a cross be lain, Bowing the form in its lofty height Down to the dust in its cruel pai

Into all hands some duty thrust, Unto all arms some burden given, Crushing the heart with its dreary weight, Or lifting the soul from earth to heaven Into all hearts and homes and lives God's dear sunshine comes streaming do Gliding the rains of life's great plan,

Miscellaneons.

Weaving for all a golden crown

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Anthor of "Rose of the World," "Edge Tools," "King Copheius, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

CHAPTER LV .- Continued.

Yes; that was the best plan she was think ing of. She stood up, very stiff and cold and weary, and gave a last look round the desolate lawn; and just then the church clock began to strike with the familiar halfforgotten clang from the ivied tower. The d sent a shiver through the girl's body, and she burst into a flood of bitter tears.

Many and many a happy hour it has struck for me, she sobbed; "but it will not strike any more. I am going away. It is all I can do now. It is the one poor little sacrifice I can make for George. He has given me his life; I am not ungrateful, But all I can do for him is to go away."

* * * CHAPTER LV.

When George March knew that Lucy's visit to Lady Susan had been a pretext for leaving his house, and that she was not comback, he spent what seemed to him the bitterest hour of his life.

Not all his love and care for the poor

it seemed, had been able to save from the fate she most dreaded. The tection he had so confidently promised her was no longer in his power to bestow. She had gone out of his reach now, and her poor false, mistaken sacrifice had wrought no good to him, or to herself, or to the woman whom he had married. It had been a mis take—a terrible, cruel mistake—and life was over for them all before they had well

begun to live.

The Doctor communicated immediately with Lady Susan, who was immensely in-terested in and touched by his letters. She thought, looking at the sweet pale face her young governess, and seeing the girl's gentle indifference to the admiration of the young men who came to the Rectory, that ne could partly guess at Lucy's story.
"Doctor March has written to me about

you, Miss Thrale," she said kindly one day, "I must take good care of you, it seems, or I sha!l have him coming to carry you of from me and the children." Lucy flushed with a sad delight. It was

nothing new for George to be thinking of her and taking care of her, but it seemed sweeter than ever now that she was so far She wrote home very often, long and

cheerful letters, describing her new life and the people by whom she was surrounded. They were all very kind to her, and the children were very nice; it was very quiet and home-like in the Rector's household. Mrs. March used to read her cousin's let

ters eagerly, and replied to them in the prettiest possible way. She gently re-proached Lacy with having found Barlaston little dull, adding however that she did not blame her for seeking a change, and reminding her that her home was alway waiting for her when she chose to return.

As time went on, and accounts came from Lucy—who was anxious, poor child, to paint the brightest side of her new life—of visitors to the house, and of all sorts of quie gaieties in which the little governess was expected to share, Mrs. March became more and more interested in the letters from Silverdale. She declared gaily, when answering them, that she was growing jealou of Lady Susan, and that, if that kind lad did not very soon ask her to come and have a peep at dear Lucy, they must expect to take them by storm some day there not an inn in the village, she inquired, where she could find shelter for a week

These le ters however were not shown Lady Susan, as the writer had perhaps hint-ed they should be; and so Mrs. March's threat of invading the village of Silverdale with her army of imperials was never car-

It was about this time that Ada declared it to be her duty to reduce the household expenses. She smilingly warned her dear, foolish, noble George that thenceforth he must not expect too much in the way of comfort if he would persist in maintaining his step-mother's family, in keeping up an unlimited sick-kitchen for the benefit of his poor patients, and living in their charming ruinous old barracks, which required so

many servants to keep it in perfect order. "I don't wont my clever husbank to be mere provincial physician all his life," she would add, with gentle pride. "I have more ambition than that; and I mean to be-

gin and save money for you, you dear, gen

erous spendthrift, since you will not do it for yourself, sir!"

Before many days, old Batters came to the Doctor's study, and told him with tears in beer eyes that she was going away, and begged that her duty might be sent to Miss Lucy.

The young mansmothered an exclamation

of annoyance, and inquired if she had been dismissed by Mrs. March. But the old woman explained quietly that she was going of her own free will, and that it would be imossible to remain any longer.
"I've saved enough in the old Doctor's

time and in yours, sir, to keep me very comfortable," she said; "and I'm going comfortable," she said; "and I'm going home to my daughter's to live. But I could have wished to say good-bye to my young lady before I went away.".

In answer to her husband's remonstrance

Mrs. March assured him gently that she had herself, out of consideration for him, begged the old housekeeper to remain.
"I to!d her that I was quite sure

"I to!d her that I was quite sure you would willingly continue to pay her her wages, though there was really nothing for her to do in the house. Of course one does not willingly part with a faithful servant, even when she is superannuated."

George sighed and let poor Batters

e was taken in the household by a lady's-maid who had formerly been in Miss Ludlow's service, and who, having been re-fused a character by her last employer—a lady of rank—had found out Mrs. March's address and applied to her for a situation.
"Tucker can look after Geordie," Ada
told her husband, "and so save us the ex-

pense of a nurse. She is really quite in-valuable as a maid, and will lessen my resemaker's bill by half." So little Geordie was parted from his

faithful Nonnie, as he called the rosy-cheeked Susan, to whom he had been entrusted since his birth, and Tucker reigned in the nursery as well as over her mistress's toilet. The little fellow was so winning in his adding baby graces that perhaps he suffered less from the change than poor Mrs.

With Lucy gone and poor old Batters dismissed, without even Susan's rosy and friendly face to look in upon her occasion-ally, the invalid was condemned to many olitary hours under the new regime Even kind Mary Throgmorton found it difficult to come and go with the old ones, now that Bee and Jack were unable to acompany her to the Doctor's house. But, for poor Letitia's sake, she persevered; and certainly Ada received her with undiminish

ed cordiality. Mrs. March made a point of asking after Jack each time that she met his mother, and of sending him some sisterly and cheering message. She frankly admitted her change of feeling towards Eee, whose maladroit in-terference had led to such unforceseen consequences; but she assured Mrs. Throgmorton that she should always entertain the friendliest regard for poor Jack, who had been her champion ever since she first came to

"It is of course impossible for me to discuss dear George's action in this matter," she would add, with gentle dignity, "even with you, dear Mrs. Throgmorton. A wife may deplore her husband's errors, but she can but sympathise with his distress, no matter how mistaken. The wisest of men are prone to jealousy, I believe, though onsider that such an essentially feminine feeling. I hardly know whether to laugh or to sigh when I think of it all." Poor Mary Throgmorton was in no such

oubt unfortunately.

Now that Jack was practically banished from the house in the square, the foolish boy seemed to find considerable satisfaction in rendering his devotion to Mrs. March more conspicuous than ever. Wherever the young lady went, young Throgmorton was sure to be seen. At church, though he shunned the family pew, he sat every Sun-day within sight of her flaxen head, and never took his eyes off her during the service. He followed her on the opposite side of the street when he happened to meet her; he secured a seat near hers at the Town Hall, or in the little theatre, and fixed his gaze on her instead of on the per-formance. People began to talk about it. Mrs. Throgmorton went into her son's bed-room one night, and knelt down by his bed, praying him to cease this disastrous be-havior—to think of his sister—of their old

"Can I not even look the young man cried violently, "without ex citing the comments of this cursed little hole? George March has chosen to make nimself ridiculous—that is his look-out! I um not answerable for the construction Barlaston sees fit to put on the most harmless

Tom Throgmorton, for his kind Mary's sake, had tried to shut his eyes to a great deal that perplexed and annoyed him in the lad's conduct; but through an accident the inevitable disclosure was made of the troubles in Beaudesett Gardens, of which was made of the Jack was principally the cause, and then Mary's husband was wrought to great an-

ger.
It happened that Doctor March, driving one day along one of the less-frequented suburban roads, saw his wife and young Throgmotton talking together. The boy stood with his hand on the little pony-carriage in which Ada was sitting, and wa bending over her in very eager conversa-tion. The Doctor's impulse was to stop and speak to them; but, before he could do so,

they had separated, and Jack, lifting his hat, walked back quickly in the direction of George demanded of his wife that eve ning when she had last seen young Thro morton, and Ada, after a hardly perceptible pause, admitted that she had that me met him on the South Road, and that had spoken to her and complained of the ous and cruel position in which he

"You do not, I suppose, mind my speak ing to the poor boy when we meet, dear George?" Mrs. March asked gently, as she went on with her embroidery. "I am afraid, if I cut him on all occasions so determinedly, people will begin to laugh at us all."

was placed by her husband and by his ov

"I am afraid they are doing that already said poor George sadly. "I consider that you acted injudiciously to-day in stopping o speak to a young man whom you

eceive in your own house,"
"Whom you have asked me not to ceive, dear," corrected Ada smitingly. know of no reason myself why poor should not come here just as usual." "Except that it is my wish," said the Do

"That of course! And of course I hav ielded to your wish, dear George.' "In the letter of it perhaps."
Ada shrugged her shoulders gently

"That ought to satisfy the local Mrs Grandy," she said, with a somewhat weary little smile. "For your own sake, dear George—and who can have your interests so sincerely at heart, pray, sir?—I must de-cline to yield any further to what I cannot but consider your very ungenerous restric-tions. I do not seek poor Jack, Heaven knows; but, if accident throws him in my way, I must really be allowed to use my own discretion as to what follows. Is it no better, dear George' —she looked into her husband's moody and disturbed face as she spoke, with a winning little air-"for me to tell you so frankly than to promise acquies cence and find [myself unable to fulfil the

George got up and walked away. heart in her cool white body, he she any wondered—this woman whom he had mar-ried? Could she indeed have in her veins any of the same blood as ran in Lucy Thrale's? Had she a thought in the world

for anything outside of her own frivolous and vain fancies? Had wifehood, mother-hood, and all their tears and pangs and joys

heir sacred influences? The young man felt half frightened some times when he looked at the dainty smiling little shape and listened to her silvery talk. She was the same gentle and well-bred Ada whom he remembered in the little villa in King's Road; in those days he used to think her a sensible and modest girl enough—not very strong or deep, but harmless and agreeable. What glamour had been over his eyes that he had failed to see through agreeable. the mask she habitually wore? What had his little lost Lucy not endured during her year of servitude; and how had she to ruin their two lives for the sake of that smiling unreal bundle of millinery upetairs ?

It was after this scene that George March went and spoke to Tom Throgmorton himself about his rebellious younger son. Poor George was not ashamed of this tacit admission that his wife was indifferent to his wishes and practically beyond his consuch scruples.

"Jack has got some romantic notion into his head, sir, that he is being persecuted," he said, with his melancholy smile, "and my wife takes his part; and the consequence is that, as long as Jack stops in Barlaston, people will find something to make mischief out of. It is very silly and very paltry; but between them, you see, they are contriving to make us all very uncomfort-

Tom Throgmorton looked aghast at the unhappy fellow who was doing his best to put a good face on the matter, and he swore great and passionate oath. The hould leave Barlaston that very day.

Jack met this order with a flat refusa In vain the poor mother tried to heal this ast worst breach between father and son. Mr. Throgmorton declared that from that day forth he was done with Jack, that he washed his hands of him, that the boy was no boy of his to behave in such a black guardly manner.
"All right, sir!" cried Jack, with

laugh, springing up from the table when his father flung his hard words at him in his wrath. "You shall not say it twice! You've turned me out at last, and, by Heaven, I'll never come back to the hous

again!"
He kissed his mother on the forehead she clung to his arm, and rushed away up-setting his glass in his flight. There was only his empty place left, and the great red stain on the cloth. It spread and spread. Bee sat and stared at it as if she

Jack kept his word about not coming back to the house, but he did not leave Bar laston. He got some sort of employment he took rooms in an out-of-the-way street and refused utterly to see his mother when she came to his door.

Mrs. March received the news of this fresh disturbance with a forebearing smile. "For so clever a man, dear George," she said, shaking her little flaxen head at him, "you have displayed as little tact as was possible. I hope that at last Miss Thregmorton is content. For my part, I should have doubted the policy of driving a man of Jack's temperament to desperation

Poor Lucy, away in her pleasant Devon-hire school-room, knew nothing of George's daily-increasing misery. The accounts Mrs. Throgmor:on brought back latterly from the house in the square would have broken the girl's heart if she could have heard them. Bee felt that it was useless to repeat them. It seemed as if there was no help for it, any more than for all the other trouble that had fallen on them within the past few years. And how could Lucy have stayed away if she had known how little Geordie was being gradually neglected by the overworked maid, who was compelled to eave him alone for hours, shut in with his grandmother in close air, and pining for the un, while Tucker and her mistress were usy at their dressmaking?

Doctor March was so little at home that he suspected nothing of all this, and had hardly time to notice that the child was becoming violent in his temper and rude in his habits. A hurried visit to the nursery before he went out in the morning, a little romp of half an hour when he got home in ime-this was all that the Doctor was able o see of his little son, round whom nevertheless all the wasted love of the man's strong heart seemed to be gathering.

"Is not Geordie outgrowing his clothes, grandmamma, or something?" he asked one evening when he had found the little fel-low playing about in Mrs. Ludlow's room and looking somewhat neglec'ed as to his ittle garments.

Poor Mrs. Ludlow flushed. The Doctor had come home earlier than usum.

"Tucker has not had time to change his frock," she said. "Ada is going out this and they are very busy. I will see evening, and they are very busy. I will see that he is washed and dressed earlier to-

norrow, George." With a sudden pang at his heart, George lifted the little fellow and carried him down to his study. The fire was nearly out; but the young man turned up the gas and set the boy down on the carpet to play while he got himself into his shooting-jack

"Geordie shall stay with papa," he said tenderly. "Papa will buy him some toys to-morrow to play with every evening in his udy.

CHAPTER LVI.

So the seasons came and went-seed-tin and rose-time and harvest, and Christman pells ringing across the happy fields a bells ringing across the Croome, for the fourth time, as George drearily reckoned, since his marriage. By the time the winds of March came blustering and rattling about the old house in the square, Lucy had been a year away— a dull dreadful year in George March's life, though he sometimes told himself that he was get

ing used to his wretchedness Lucy did not know how far she seemed now from the young man whose love still followed her with faithful kindness. He thought sometimes that it must have been n some other world she had come to meet him with her cool sweet morning face, or had drawn back the curtains of the lamplit drawing-room to flash a bright welcome at him when he drove up at night to the

He did not often allow himself to think of such things; he worked harder ever, if that were possible, devising all manner of outdoor occupations, and find one gleam of happiness in the hour the now spent every evening in his study. The Doctor made haste home that he might secure this pleasure for himself and Geor-die. Mrs. March, not being at all likely to George and his boy were allowed to be hap py together in the room where the little mpty blue chair still stood, and where deep down in a drawer of the Doctor's writing table, lay Lucy's manuscript, a flow er or two that she had worn and dropped and the little ball of scarlet wool that sh

had been winding on that last sad day the garden.
This was the young man's one delight. He was estranged from bis old friend his home was merely a place in to eat and sleep, his wife a thought of daily increasing terror. The kind people at Croome and in Upper Brunswick Street looked on, helpless to relieve their old friend's unhappiness. For his sake they old have tried to be friendly with his wife

but Ada smilingly rejected all their ad-During the winter which was just over. Minnie Bryer, while on a visit to a neigh-boring town, had made an important con-

quest, and, having married very well, was now Mrs. Solomons, with a fine house in a Birmingham suburb and carriages and smart dresses and jewels, in addition to a palid little husband with a tuft on his chin

and three rings on his little finger. Mrs. Solomons was just then staying on a visit to her mother's house—not unwilling to display her trousseau to the friends o her girlhood, and especially to Mrs. Marc with whom she renewed her old intimacy They went about together. Mrs. Solomons declared that "dear Ada" must come and stay with her at Normanhurst, by which high-sounding title her new home was

"We will get up some fun together," the bride, showing all her dimples in a contented smile. "Barlaston is awfully slow. I will have a houseful of people to meet you; it will be awfully jolly!"

Minnie looked, with a little good-humor-ed contempt, round Mrs. March's carefully

arranged drawing-room while she was speak-ing. "What a mercy it was that Ada came ing. "What a mercy it was that the to Barlaston after all!" she was thinking placidly. "If Doctor March had proposed the total placidly. "If Doctor March had proposed to me, I should never have met Albert of ived at Normanhurst.

Janet declared coldly that Minnie wa

Janet declared coldly that Minnie was foolish to take up Mrs. March. Most people were dropping her; she was certainly not a desirable companion for any young married woman. But Mrs. Minnie, retorted that Janet knew nothing whatever about what was or was not desirable for young married women, and recommended her aister to stick to her recipies and her tractic. ter to stick to her societies and her tracts Doctor March saw that this renewed in timacy led to a good deal of fresh extrava-gance on his wife's part, and that she was out almost the whole day long with Mrs. Solomons, but he was not aware that it had also been the means of bringing Ada and Jack Throgmorton together again in the most natural way in the world. Mrs. March was of opinion that it would be unwise to cause any discussion by pointedly avoiding the young fellow when she met him at the Bryers' or at the houses of their particular friends, with whom she was now

moralist could have taken no exception of After a while Mr. and Mrs. Solon went back to Birmingnam, and Barlasto lapsed once more into its normal dullness. The winter was over; the early spring

becoming very intimate; and her manner to wards him was invariably marked with

such pretty discretion that the most exacting

The winter was over; the early spring was breaking greenly in the square; the Doctor's life kept soberly on, and he was thankful in those days for a comparative tranquility. Geordie was growing a splendid little fellow, passionately fond of his father and very domineering to his grandmother, whose feeble life seemed to be fading away as swiftly as the boy's grew in strength and vigor day by day. Lucy, writing home her tender messages to the child and pray-ing for him by her little lonely bed, knew nothing of the undesirable influences among which he was growing up. She was satisfied that her absence had restored at least an outward peace to George's home, and was thankful for the bright tone of Ada's

Bee had tried to induce Lucy to come and stay with her for a few weeks, but without success. Lucy wrote back gaily that she was not sufficiently hard-worked to require a oliday, and that she was going abroad with Lady Su san in the autumn. It was evider that she was resolved not to return to Barlas

But one day Mrs. March spoke to her husband on this very subject, greatly to his surprise.

"Lady Susan and the children are going to the Pyrenees," she said, with gentle vex-ation. "Somehow or other that seems to take dear Lucy much farther away from us Why should not she come back than ever. to us? I am sure she must have repented of this little governess freak long ago." "I doubt it," returned the Doctor drily.

"Well, of course they are very kind, and it is quite too charming that she has been so fortunate in pleasing Lady Susan; but, after all, a young girl is always better a "It is too late to think of that now, George said. "Whatever reasons existe

leaving the house exist still, I sup "Reasons!" echoed Ada, with a pretty laugh. "Do you really suppose she had any especial reason? Girls are always taking

romantic notions into their heads; and it was quite natural that dear Lucy should wish for a little change. Barlaston is not the most exciting neighborhood, we must admit; but really I have missed her mor han I could have supposed possible; and ink she had ought to come home."

The young man lifted his dark melanthink she had ought to

choly eyes and searched his wife's face. He knew by her persistence, and by her tone of voice, that she really meant what she said He had learned to detect little symptoms in her manner. But he could not understan why she desired that Lucy should return. "What is your reason for wishing Lucy to come home?" he asked abruptly. "I pre-

ume you have some reason? Ada laughed and shrugged her shoulder with a little reproachful air.

"Only hear him?" she cried coquettishly appealing to the walls and the ceiling. Dear George, I wish Lucy to come back to us because she is my cousiv, and I am no devoid of natural affection, and also because it has struck me that in her last letter she wrote a little less cheerfully than usual." "I should like to see that letter," replied her husband. Ada was in the habit of

reading extracts from her cousin's corres-pondence; but George very seldom saw the

"Did not I show it to you?" Mrs. March exclaimed, adding, with a little sound of annoyance, "What a pity! I am afraid it is burnt. You know I never keep my leters. After all, I may have been mistaken It was only a word or two that gave me the impression dear Lucy was in less good impression dear L spirits than usual."

"If that is all," returned the Doctor, getting up from the luncheon-table and putting on his gloves, "I think she is better where she is. Ours is not such a pleasant house,' he added bitterly, "that we should ask he to return.

"George, what an unkind thing to say of dear old number nine! I am sure dear Lucy found it pleasant enough"—with gentle reproach. "And, if she did not, I gentle reproach. "And, if she did not, I am sure she would glad'v sacrifice herself for you-or shall I say for our sake? But of course, dear George, you know best."
When Doctor March had seen his wife
drive off to the flower-show, for which she was so charmingly dressed, he went straight

to Upper Brunswick Street and asked to see Miss Throgmorton.

Bee was in the brown room, romping with her small nephew. She exclaimed with pleasure when George opened the

"Let me call mamma," she said eagerly. "We so seldom see you now. You shall smoke a cigarette at the window. I have not forgotten how to make them.' "You never forgot how to be kind, my dear," said the young man, smiling kindly at her animated face. "But I must not stay. I came to see you only for a few

noments. I want you, if you can, to show ne Lucy's last few letters. Bee ran to her davenport and began to turn over her papers.
'Of course I will," she added.

will amuse you very much." "She writes in good spirits then?"

"She does nothing but make the most cruel fun imaginable of poor Lord Meldrum. What have I done with them?"

toat. I thought he was still abroad?

"He has just returned. He has come into his fortune, Lucy says, and is more absurd than ever. Oh, here they are?" caught his little son to his heart and covered him with passionate kisses. "Forgive me, Lucy," he said then, in his will be son to his heart and covered him with passionate kisses. "Forgive me, Lucy," he said then, in his kind tired voice, holding out his hand. "I

asked poor George, forcing a smile. 'Pray was not expecting such a pleasant surprise. bow did he find her out?"

But you are very welcome home to Geordie, "He is a guest at the Rectory. You can-not fancy his surprise when he found out who Lady Susan's governess was."

Bee wondered a little that the young man

should come to her for information Lucy; but she wisely said nothing. "I see. No, thanks, I will not read them George said hastily, putting aside the offered letters with a somewhat trembling hand.
"I was only anxious to know that she had

no cause for low spirits; her letters to us had made us a little anxious—that is all. And now I must be off." He caught up William's little son and tossed him, laugh ing, in his strong tender arms.
"And how is Geordie?" Bee asked. "When are you going to take him to be photographed? Lucy is dying for one of

his pictures."

As the young man turned from Mrs. Throgmorton's door, the temptation was strong upon him to say the words which should bring Lucy back. Every selfish instinct rose up within him in cowardly revol against the thought of resigning her for life to another man. A jealous fury burnt in his veins. He had never dreamt of her marrying. All that seemed past and gone since the day she had refused Mr. Olifaunt. And, while she remained single, poor George felt as if she still belonged in some vague way to him, and to Barlaston—felt that their lives would not be utterly divided, that he should not die out of sight of her face and out of sound of her voice. Well, it was evident that Lord Meldrum was constant to the attachment which had had such a dire effect upon the poor girl's whol life; and was it likely, George Marc bitterly asked himself, that Lucy would George March

second time refuse the offer of a title and money and an adoring husband, when the alternative was a lonely existence spent in a school room and among strangers?

The young man was wearily crossing the square to his own door as he was thinking this. It was a still fair April evening and the lilacs in the old square garden were almost in full leaf. As the scent of the lud-ding leaves reached him, it seemed to him that the longing to see Lucy's face for a moment became almost unendurable. The thought of her seemed a part of that vague yearning and reaction that come with the spring. The creepers on the old red houses were showing patches here and there of a delicate green; the bricks were glowing warmly in the setting sun; beyond the edges of the walls little twigs and tendrils showed clear and dark against the evening sky.

It is wife was out, he was told; and the Doctor went into his study at once and rang

for Geordie, flinging off his hat and coat and taking up his black old pipe—his chief onsoler now. The windows were open to the narrow own garden, and George stood and looke

out, as he had so often done in time that followed his marriage, when he had been so nearly contented, and when Lucy used to come along between the prim box-border-with her watering-pot and her muslin gown held up.

The garden was neglected now, and full of reeds; but there too against the high brick

wall the young green leaves of the ivy were shining in the evening glimmer and the elm-trees putting forth their buds. The wind that blew in seemed thrilling with glad and happy suggestions and memories he pigeons were cooing and struttling and flying up to their roost; there was a pleas-ant little rustling of the branches in the George forgot to light his pipe as he stood

looking out and thinking—how sadly, poor fellow!—of the days and hours that were

A half-forgotten foolish line came into his

"Oh, le bon temps! J'etais bien malheureux!" -and he kept repeating it stupidly over and ever again. Yes, he had been unhappy in those days; but it seemed to him that he those days; but it seemed to him that he would have given all he possessed to have that old misery back again, when he had not been utterly forsaken, when he had hoped in time to conquer his futile passion and to live out his life bravely, without a man's dearest joys indeed as compensation for the struggle, but with the reward of calm and decent contentment gained at last. A hideous travesty of a home, a heap of satin and velvet, of smiles and pretty speeches, for a wife—a little motherles child growing up in the child air of indiffer ence and distrust and contempt, a hovering lread of even worse things brooding per-

petually over his unhappy hearth.

This was what he would have to endure as long as he lived, not only while he was young and strong, and could work and put is trouble from his mind in the heat burden of the day, but later, when the dusk of advancing years forbade him to labor any longer, and when he would have to sit alone as the night drew near that comes to us all, hearing no loving voice, feeling no tender hand stretched cut to hold his own through

the darkness. Another man would have the right to hold Lucy's till the end. She would sit hence-orth by another man's hearth, to bless his life, to be the mother of his children.

The poor fellow rubbed his hand across his eyes. "Heaven bless her!" he loyally thought. "My little Lucy, you could not love me, and you worked me much sorrow lut you have all my heart-may Heaven forgive me! -all that is not Geordie's; and ou will have it till I die."

It was getting late. George was remindan opposite window which shone cheerfully through the dusky elm-tops. He went and rang the bell again for the boy.

There was a little pause, and then he

eard Lucy's voice say—
"Here is Geordie come to see you, papa! George did not turn round to answer. He thought he had dreamt it. But, when the child ran to him with a joyful shout and began to clamber upon his knees, the young man saw that some one was standing half shyly at the door and looking at him, a

ender figure in a blue gown.
"Lucy," the young man cried in a hoarse whisper, as he started to his feet-"Lucy," s that you?" The answer came low and clear.

'Yes, George, it is I." He strode across the room and seized her y the hands. He looked at her closer—at the beloved pale little face, the sweet grave

smile—his great haggard eyes seemed to devour her in the uncertain light; and then he turned away, letting go her hands with-out a word, and utterly broke down. 'George!" cried Lucy, greatly touched and shaken, as the poor fellow dropped into a chair and flung his arms down on the ble with a groan. "Oh, George, pray don't !

the strange scene. Lucy took him in her arms and husbed him against her. "D.d I startle you, George? Forgive me!" she whispered, laying a timid han: for a second time on the young man's shoul-There was no answer for some minutes

George was fighting fiercely with himself. Lucy stood quietly, holding the boy to her and pressing her soft cheek against hi "Poor papa!" she whispered. "He i tired. Geordie will not make any noise

will he?" Presently the troublous heaving of the broad shoulders seemed to be wearing itself out; she put the little fellow down very gently by his father's knee. The two small "Lord Meldrum is at the Rectory George asked, feeling that he had found the clue he was in search of. "I had not heard arms went up to clasp George's neck; and then, lifting himself up, the poor fellow

But you are very welcome home to Geordie,

He was searching her face as he spoke, trying to read in the sweet maiden mystery of her eyes the news that he looked for and dreaded. Lucy felt herseif very stupid, very foolish. She could say nothing but "Ye," and "No." The dingy old study had always been such a sweet and sacred remembers to her while she was sacred remembers to her while she was sacred to the telescope. rance to her while she was away that she could not help feeling some emotion on finding herself back in it again, with George speaking kindly to her, and the child playing at her feet, and looking up at her with his great admiring dark eyes.

"Geordie has grown such a bonnie boy,"

he said at last, rising with a little effort to light the gas and to draw down the blinds. It was less embarrassing, she felt, than sitting in the dusk; and it seemed so natural to Lucy to perform her little old offices about the house. "And he has not forgot-ten cousin Lucy." When she came back to the table, she did

not sit down again.

'It is nearly dinner-time," she said. 'Shall I take Geordie back to nurse?" "Wait a moment," urged the Doctor. Ada is likely to be late to-day. She is up to her eyes in business about some bazaar at which she is to hold a stall. We are not quite such punctual reople, I am afraid, as we used to be."

Lucy sat down at once, and George added, forcing a smile-"I am anxious to hear your news, child

you see. Don't you know how happy shall always be in your happiness?" ed, faintly "The news?" Lucy echo ing, "I do not quite understand.
"You have something to tell me, haven't ou, about Lord Meldrum?"

Lucy blushed still more and began "Oh, yes, a great deal! But it is not fair to laugh at him behind his back, poor

man ! The mirth in the girl's face was like the adden ceasing of an acute pain to George.
"Lord Meldrum is going off on a tour of the world," she added demurely. ", clares that he will never come back."

"Until you send for him, I suppose?"
George said, trying to smile. "That will never be," the girl answered, quite serious now. 'Lord Meldrum will ever come back to me, George. He knows hat all that is quite at an end. George drew a long breath.

She nodded

"I do not want to marry," she said, lushing again. "I will be cousin Lucy al-ays, and spoil Geordie when I am at ways, and spoil Geordie when I am at home. You do not know what a fright it gave me to hear that he was ill. I thought he train would never get to Barlaston." "You came back to nurse Geordie?" asked the Doctor, his face darkening ominously. da told you he was ill?"

'Quite, Lucy ?"

"Yes," Lucy faltered, looking down, and nervously stroking the child's golden head. "Her letter made me a little uneasy, but I dare say she did not intend it; and I—I am very glad to come home for a little while. "You will not go away again, Lucy?" the young man cried hurriedly. "You will stay with us? I think your place is always to be with the sick or the sorrowful-and Heaven knows you are badly wanted here!

"They are no better. They never will be any better.' The boy crept up to him wonderingly he leant forward with his elbows on

'I hoped things were better-I--"

"Papa! Papa!" he said, stroking dark ruffled hair. Geordie could not understand why such a big kind powerful papa should be hiding his face like 2 ltttle boy who has been naughty.

Lucy stood looking at him, and her blue gets robbed the worst. The cunning de-

yes were full of anguish.
"Oh, George," she said tremulously,

you want me if I can be of any service you, or to your wife and child-of course You know that, don't you? went away to make you all happier. I will they smoked no other. The other day an come back if you think that will be the best old smoker, whose devotion to the weed thing for me to do."

who ran to her gladly and clung to her "It is time for little boys to be going roost," she said gaily. "All the pigeons have their heads under their wings already, darling. Come and let cousin Lucy put you to bed as it is her first night at home."

writing table.

She litted the little fellow in her tende "He is too heavy for you, child," George said, smiling fondly at them both.

(To be continued)

The Adulteration of Tobacco and Cigars. "My son, if you will chew tobacco. chew plug; it's the nastiest." Such was sional "jour." By buying close, manufacthe sage advice of a venerable grandfather. | turing square, he had built up a splendid Of the twenty-six million men and boys in local trade. One day a tramp jour, came the United States it is safe to assume that along, and he gave him work. He was the one half use tobacco in one shape or soberest and steadiest fellow he had ever another, for the entire product in 1880 employed, and even his girls got to liking upon which revenue was paid amounted him. He was a good workman, and easito (including snuff) 146,082,885 pounds. ly persuaded his employer to let him work So that about five and one-half pounds of overtime of nights and Sundays. For a tobacco are allotted to each consumer. Now, an ordinary tobacco-chewer, such as a tablishment doted on the new workman. laboring man or a mechanic, will consume But all at once the trade began to fall off. his pound of plug a month; but profes- First one old customer and then another sional men and gentlemen of leisure who quit purchasing, so that the manufacturer mostly chew fine-cut, are contented with two or three ounces per month. Of cheroots, cigarettes, and cigars, there were manufactured during the year 1880 the enormous number of 2,820,159,820. For this extravagant wagging of the jaws, this copious drain upon the salivary glands, however, the Federal Government was duly compensated in the magnificent sum ed in tobacco liquor. The manufacturer of \$38,870,140.08. Thus, if 26,000,000 men and boys will consume all the tobacco product and make nuisances of themselves generally, the temperate abstaining other half of the population can be consoled by the thought that nearly \$40,000,000 of the Federal debt does not rest on their shoulders.

Tobacco, like the Canada thistle, is veed, and, while it is indigenous to the American States, its cultivation as a commercial commodity is limited almost entirely to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Connecticut, Ohio, The little boy began to cry, startled by and Illinois. The Virginia and Kentucky product is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of plug: the product of the other States goes into cigars and cheap smoking tobacco, except that quite all of the fancy plugs are wrapped with North Carolina leaf. Before the war, in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, an immense business was done in growing perique tobacco, used exclusively for smoking, though put up in plugs shaped somewhat like a champagne bottle. It sold at fabulous prices, and by old smokers was esteemed higher than opium by the Mussulman. Very little perique is grown now.

In the days preceding the war tobacco was cultivated almost entirely by slave Commercial.

labor, there was no Federal or State tax upon it, and no incentive to manufactur-

The tobacco is sorted into four grades. from which are produced as many as seventy-five or a hundred different brands the pencil of the artist and the skill of photographer being liberally brought into requisition for ornamental designs to catch the toothless old man as well as the precocious boy. While the Government requires every package to bear the stencil. mark of the manufacturer, it would be supposed that none but straight goods would be put up; but it is with tobacco as with whisky-always a fair demand for the stuff, be it ever so vile. Licorice, oils molasses, glucose, and similar sweets, are liberally used by some manufacturers, and while it is certainly a cheat it is as well a harmless one. For example, on Aug. 20, Virginia lug was quoted at 4 to 41.2 cents. Government tax added 16 cents, yet the manufactured product was quoted as low as 17 cents. Evidently the worker-up of those lugs had the tobacco chewer by the lug.

But in fine-cut tobacco and cigars is where the greatest deception is practiced. A western manufacturer says that there is no end to the adulteration of fine cut goods. Machinery has been so improved that, as he says, with one pound of tobacco liquor, obtained by boiling down stems and refuse leaf, one pound of rag weed, and one pound of slippery elm bark, five dollars worth of fine cut chewing-tobacco can be produced. The suggestion of slipp-ry-elm bark was a new one, and the inquiry was pursued further. He said it was nicely shaved, and mixed with the tobacco; that it had a pleasant, sweet taste held the tobacco together, and made the "quid" last a long time. This bark costs about four cents a pound, and when a third of it is made to replace tobacco that sells as high as 75 cents a pound, one can easily see the enormous profit resulting. A gentleman who knows says that nearly all the slippery-"Oh, don't say that!" Lucy said faintly. elm trees in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan have been denuded of their bark, yet a leading wholesale druggist in Chicago affirms that 50,000 pounds of slippery-elm bark would, for legitimate druggist and medicinal trade, glut the entire market of the United States. In cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, and smok-

ing tobacco is probably where the public

vices are so many that even good judges

are imposed upon. It used to be a boast

among gentlemen that they could always

select a fine brand of cigars, and of course

costs him \$5 every week, admitted that he George nodded his thanks, as he stood up, asbamed of his want of self-control, and became an mechanically to turn over the papers on cut stuffed. The dishonest article, however, is the product of the manufactories for the small country manufacturer cannot afford the machinery nor conceal the lotions and decoctions that are brought into requisition by his wealthier competitor. It is quite safe to assume that about the purest, -not purest, for if there is any one thing impure it is tobacco, -the honestest cigar is the handmade cigar of the local manufacturer. And yet, one of these relates a sad tale of how even he was led to be dishonest. He had a small shop on the west side, and was joined in his labor by his wife, two daughters, a son, and an occamonth or two the little manufacturing esbecame financially embarrassed. He went to one of his heaviest purchasers and asked him why he had taken his trade elsewhere. The gentleman showed him why. Opening one of the manufacturer's boxes, he showed him the usual handsome cigar, but, tearing it open, it was found to be filled with mashed stems and brown paper soak went home, watched his model jour, and found that the work he was doing in overtime was stealing his employer's good cigars and palming in their place his own worthless ones, selling the good ones on his own account.

This much can be said to the credit of the tobacco dealer: His product is purely a luxury-in no sense entering into medicinal or mechanical arts,-and, being a luxury, no law, not even public opinion, can restrain him from the practice of any little cheat to enhance his profits. Which brings up again the admission that in all his cheats "nothing is put into tobacco more deleterious to the human system than the tobacco itself."-Chicago Tribune

SARAH BERNHARDT is avenging herself for

social ostracism in America by relating such anecdotes as the following: She declares that one evening, when playing in a western city it was discovered at the last moment that by an oversight none of the French text-book had been provided. However, another set of librettos, also in French, was substituted instead of the right ones. The scheme worked admirably. The audience bought, and then followed the play throughout without once discovering the fraud that had been perpetrated, while the troupe found it hard work to restrain their merriment. - Cincinnat

Your cheeks take on a rosier hue, and though no other hears his krock, Your hear it well—you know you do! ers to cheat or adulterate. When slavery was abolished, when the Government put you sing for him your sweetest song, a heavy tax upon its sale, the cunning And when he talks of other girls, American began devising ways for defrauding the luxurious consumer, for as yet no You fling at him your auburn curls, means have been devised for defrauding the Revenue Department. Many apochry-He blushes deep and looks afraid, phal stories are told of the way plug tobacco is doctored and adulterated, but sifted But your eyes tell there ne'er was maid down the truth is fully expressed in the words of a prominent manufacturer: Nothing ever goes into tobacco as delete. And make him hate all other girls. rious or injurious to the human constitution as the tobacco itself." Nevertheless skilled workmen command extraordinarily You give a smothered scream or two, As if you didn't want it there, high salaries for the dexterity with which they will take a cheap and damaged lot of tobacco and so disguise it in a wrapper as You let him kiss your blushing cheeks. to deceive even an old tar. An average plug-tobacco manufacturing You tempt him, silly thing, to speakestablishment works about 200 hands

> had been watching the curious l motion of an individual who was pelling himself homeward under couraging circumstances, being he lessly intoxicated. "You are an artist, perhaps!" the reporter, addressing the man the note-book. "No, sir; my object is a scientific I am collecting facts to throw l upon the internal condition of the briate by noting his acts when int cated. Patients get at present much of the lump treatment."

YOU KNOW YOU DO.

Then some one's step comes up the walk

and though it may be very wrong,

When Pa is quite ignored by you,

Of hateful Kate, and Jennie, too,

To be thus left alone with you,

You canning thing-you know you do

You jeslous thing-you know you do!

You peep at some one 'neath your curls,

In love for you-you know you do!

Bat O, you do-you know you do!

Until with love you burn him through

And when his arm steals round your chair

Somehow your lips meet his lips, too,

You wicked flirt -you know you do!

You darling girl-you know you do!

Effects of Different Drinks.

A thoughtful looking man was

served recently in Canal street make

notes in a memorandum book.

And when he timidly doth press

His wish to make a wife of you,

With happy heart you answer yes,

could be wooed-you know you do

"Then you are observing this m walk?" "I am, sir. You know, perhaps, when certain parts of the l are acted upon peculiar m lar movements may be per ed. By watching these we learn something of the nature and tent of the alcoholic influence give a fair guess as to the number years the drinker has spent in se ing himself. So, too, by analyz man's method of locomotion we ascertain the probable amount the kind of liquor he has been to Do men under the influence of c pagne conduct themselves as would if they had taken brandy? the effects of pure and impure li identical? By no means." "Would you be willing to

some of the special effects of known liquors?" "Certainly; a gin drinker, for

ple, will resist the influence bett ter the first few drinks and b more helpless after he has he quantum than the majority of ers of spirit. There are physiol reasons for it. He recovers however, and, although he often sick, will, as a rule, follow his with considerable fidelity. The ky drinker gets wild and exci his cups, and often hard-heade obstinate. His gyrations are th eccentric of all. The peculiar this liquor is its bracing power, is followed by a cerebral activi always pleasurable. Whisky is lar because it 'takes right hol man.' He seldom falls, which v sider the intricacy of his met walking, and when down is not stay so unless he has arrived stage of insensibility which is a mon effect of overdoses of all cants. Common whisky is a bad on account of its large amou

> "The drinker of St. Croix run not talk so loud nor gesticu much as his whisky companion, usually more clear-headed. Bu liable to a sudden weakness knees, which lets him down pectedly. He manages for ye pick himself up; but there co time when he has to be hoisted it were. That is the time for shut down. In walking, mild will go straight ahead for a fev and then suddenly dive sid They seldom get so wild as the

"How about the lovers of whisky?"

"They take a sort of cow-path and in the country prove more pedestrians than in the city, wh houses keep them in a straig I knew a man living back of Co who used to imbibe his Irish in an adjacent village; but it ways necessary for him to wan through two or three other before he could get on his hon Consumers of that brand genera straight forward; sometimes, he they go in a heap, and-so to turn themselves inside out su Pat's description of the sidewa ing and hitting him in the fa credit to the national observa matters of science.

"In applejack the victim falls always upon his back. In wal will raise on his feet as though to move skyward. This curio is unerring in its capacity fo ing quick intoxication, and, as ing dose, is more potent than r power of raising the imaginat high degree of foolishness

"Scotch whisky develops a rolling, liberal sort of gait, and are noted for holding long co YOU KNOW YOU DO.

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And though no other hears his krock, Your hear it well—you know you do!

And though it may be very wrong.

And when he talks of other girls,

When Pa is quite ignored by you.

You sing for him your sweetest song,

hateful Kate, and Jennie, too,

You jealous thing-you know you do!

You fling at him your auburn curls,

He blushes deep and looks afraid,

To be thus left alone with you,

And make him hate all other girls-

As if you didn't want it there,

and when he timidly doth press

His wish to make a wife of you.

with happy heart you answer yes,

In love for you-you know you do!

But your eyes tell there ne'er was maid

You peep at some one 'neath your curls,

Until with love you burn him through,

And when his arm steals round your chair,

You give a smothered scream or two,

But O, you do-you know you do!

You let him kiss your blushing cheeks.

You tempt him, silly thing, to speak-

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and damaged lot of it in a wrapper as ar. acco manufacturing about 200 hands. into four grades, uced as many as ed different brands and the skill of phoy brought into real designs to catch is well as the prehe Government rebear the stencil. urer, it would be ut straight goods is with tobacco as fair demand for vile. Licorice, oils similar sweets, are nanufacturers, and eat it is as well a mple. on Aug. 20, at 4 to 41-2 cents, 16 cents, yet the was quoted as low the worker-up of co chewer by the

eco and cigars is otion is practiced. says that there is n of fine-cut goods. mproved that, as of tobacco liquor, n stems and refuse weed, and one bark, five dollars g-tobacco can be on of slipp ry-elm the inquiry was id it was nicely the tobacco; that aste held the tothe "quid" last costs about four a third of it is hat sells as high can easily see the g. A gentleman y all the slipperya, and Michigan neir bark, yet a gist in Chicago s of slipperv-elm te druggist and entire market of rettes, and smok here the public

he cunning deen good judges ed to be a boast ev could always rs, and of course he other day an on to the weed admitted that he from Connectist article, howmanufactories utacturer cannot conceal the lo re brought into competitor. It about the purest, s any one thing honestest cigar he local manuthese relates a as led to be disop on the west s labor by his , and an occaclose, manufac up a splendid imp jour, came k. He was the w he had ever ls got to liking man, and easito let him work indays. For a ufacturing esnew workman. gan to fall off. then another manufacturer ssed. He went asers and asked rade elsewhere. why. Opener's boxes, he ome cigar, but, d to be filled wn paper soak manufacturer

place his own good ones on the credit of duct is purely ng into medic and, being a ablic opinion, ractice of any ofits. Which n that in all

del jour, and

doing in over-

ployer's good

n system than Tribune. ing herself for relating such e declares that western city, oment that by ch text-books , another set as substituted The scheme ughout withthat had been found it hard t .- Cineinnati

ally gets jolly and is inclined to mind suspicious policeman will touch them to topple over to the right side. They show considerable power of standing shooters. on one leg; it is the effort to put the other forward that mixes them up. It causes a species of locomotion called, I think, tanglefoot.

"Brandy drinkers are the quietest of all. But it is a killing drink on account of its dangerous adulterations. Its victims go off suddenly. Their walk is marked by eccentric sidewise episodes indicative of impending paralysis. Liquors made from impure alcohols are heating, and bring the passions in full relief. Even while the victims are able to walk straight, they have a fixed, half-dazed look, as though they were poisoped-which in fact they are.

served recently in Canal street making and develops their mellow qualities. respectable stagger, as a man will often motion of an individual who was prosicken with it before it produces its full alcoholic effect. Giddiness and a loose, indifferent walk are frequent effects of the heavier wines. "You are an artist, perhaps!" said

"Hard eider drinkers get more bad feel them the least. I have seen three am collecting facts to throw light or four of them go down together as hood by appealing to public charity upon the internal condition of the inethough it was an understood thing, and then get up, go a few rods straight that, had it been a biped and a reasonbriate by noting his acts when intoxienough, and then tumble again as ing being, would have warranted its cated. Patients get at present too though shot. A beer-drinker -- a heavy "Then you are observing this man's others. It is the worst possible drink when certain parts of the brain are acted upon peculiar muscucess of fluid bears heavily on the sec- ed to taste its quality. As I was raisretory functions. The beer walk is an ing the iron goblet to my lips, the lar movements may be percelved. By watching these we may awkward, cumbrous fling, reminding poodle came limping to the trough, and learn something of the nature and extent of the alcoholic influence, and drinkers are eccentric; I saw one to- me a look of such unspeakable dejecgive a fair guess as to the number of day trying to arrest himself. A police- tion that if it had not capped its mute man saved him the trouble.

general effects taken from a multitude ascertain the probable amount, and of observations. As to the solid philinebriate."

man we just saw been drinking?" "He had, no doubt, been mixing the alcoholic with the malt. We will inple, will resist the influence better af- quire?"

"That man!" exclaimed the saloonkeeper, on being questioned, "the one you saw go out? That's old Uncle Ben. He never misses his daily inwill sell for 15 cents: then he takes a his cups, and often hard-headed and schooner of beer, and in five minutes obstinate. His gyrations are the most it's settled .- [New York Graphic.

---this liquor is its bracing power, and it "Stop that Nasty Fighting?" A correspondent of the Philadelphia always pleasurable. Whisky is popu-Times, who visited the battlefield at lar because it 'takes right hold of a Spottsylvania Court House, writes: man.' He seldom falls, which we con-The deputy sheriff, inn-keeper, and leading citizen of the settlement, Mr. walking, and when down is not apt to Ashby, who is a kinsman of the brilstay so unless he has arrived at that liant cavalryman of that name, kindly stage of insensibility which is a comoffered to show me what was to be seen, and after breakfast he started for cants. Common whisky is a bad drink what he called the "Horseshoe," or, as on account of its large amount of it is more generally known, the "Bloody Angle." Driving northward on the level Brock road for less than a not talk so loud nor gesticulate so half mile, we wheeled abruptly into a much as his whisky companion, and is bye-way to the right and began to pass through a thicket of small pines. liable to a sudden weakness in the These evergreens, which have grown knees, which lets him down unexon the margin of the McCool farm pectedly. He manages for years to since the battle, threaten to choke the pick himself up; but there comes a narrow road. What we were going time when he has to be hoisted up, as through was mere like a bridle-path it were. That is the time for him to than a place for wheels, but, heedless shut down. In walking, mild cases of the ends of limbs that whipped him will go straight ahead for a few steps, in the eyes and brushed against the and then suddenly dive sideways. sides of the buggy, our horse dashed They seldom get so wild as the whisky along, fetching us finally to a fallow field, wherein stands the McCool house. "How about the lovers of Irish This place is one of grim fame and lasting history, for in the woods hereabout death's maw was gorged in the and in the country prove more curious longest, fiercest, ghastliest hand-topedestrians than in the city, where the hand combat known to man. Tall oaks surround the house, which is a weather-beaten, rickety structure that clearly has been through the mills. At the time of the battle the dwelling ways necessary for him to wander off was occupied by Farmer McCool bachelor, with his two maiden sisters. When it grew hot and deafening all around, the family went into the cellar, and there Miss Millie, sitting by the side of her sick sister, wrote the turn themselves inside out suddenly.

following note: GRANT, GENERAL, SIR-I desire that you stop this nasty fighting. There is a sick lady in the nouse MILDRED MCCOOL.

A trembling courier in the person always upon his back. In walking be of a black boy succeeded in delivering will raise on his feet as though trying the note within the Union lines, but to move skyward. This curious fluid oddly enough, the battle was allowed to continue.

"And would you believe it!" Miss Millie was wont to exclaim in chats general, and lazily slouched off!" Power of raising the imagination to a with her neighbors many a year therehigh degree of foolishness is well after, "and would you really believe it! the Yankee General wasn't gentleman "Scotch whisky develops an easy, enough to grant a lady's request."

tions with themselves. If the article ing chair would stand still from the is of passable quality, the user gener- very amazement of the good woman between its arms. And to this day his own business. He will often keep Grant is held up by Miss Millie's deck of the Oregon steamer was straight after the power of speech has friends as a person who is "no gentle- indeed an impressive sight. The palefled. In Edinburgh they frequently man." One morning, two days afterstand so still on the sidewalk that a wards, it was so quiet that the occupants of the cellar concluded that the in order to ascertain their condition. storm had swept over and Farmer Mc-However gently touched, they will, if | Cool cautiously thrust his head up drunk, fall at full length. This is a from below. A Union soldier who statement I have often heard made. saw the head grabbed it and the old Drinkers of Jamaica have a tendency man ducked down, leaving his wig in possession of the laughing sharp-

A Smart Dog. The London Telegraph, in an article

entitled "Trough and Fountain" says:

I should not have supposed it possi-

ble that a public water-trough for can-

ine creatures could have been used as

a means of imposture, or that any dog,

however humble his position in life.

could become so degraded and lost to

all feeling of self-respect as to make

cadger's capital out of the humane provision. I am compelled to mention, however, that my watching at the fountain revealed to me such an instance. It was the more to be regretted, because the four-legged impostor "An excess of wine makes men jolly had not the excuse of low parentage and vulgar breeding. It was a dog of It does not often produce more than a the poodle kind, with the after part of its body shorn of its natural shagginess, with a tuft at the end of its shaven tail. Advancing years, and, I am afraid, a disposition to dissipation had given its coat a patched and ragged appearance, but it was evidently a dog talls than any of them, and seem to that had seen better days. At the present time it was obtaining a liveliunder such glaringly false pretences arrest, by any officer of the mendicity one-often pays more for his folly, in society that might have passed that both ill-health and money, than any way. My attention was drawn towards it at the moment when I first to tie to as an intoxicant, and the ex- approached the fountain and proceedone of a man lame in both legs. Beer- after a brief draught it turned towards supplication for a little of something "Of course, the same drinks will not to eat as well as to drink by rearing affect all alike. I am only giving you on its hinder legs and begging, I must have bestowed even my last penny on the suppliant. A penny, however was osophy of the matter, I have given of no use to the dog. What it wanted you but little, your curiosity being ap | was a penny's worth. I took out the would if they had taken brandy? Are parently most strongly and unaccount-requisite coin and looked toward the the effects of pure and impure liquors ably directed to the legs of the poor adjacent shops for one where a biscuit might be bought, and at this point "One question more; what had the the intelligent poodle came to my assistance. At some considerable distance, but fairly in sight, there was a tripe shop, and by running a little way in that direction and barking and running a little further it told me as plainly as dog could that if I desired to invest a penny in his behalf that was the way toxication. He has discovered the to set about it. I accepted the sughowever, and, although he often gets quickest and most economical way of gestion, and within five minutes all getting off. First, he calls for the that remained of the compact little biggest quantity of Scotch whisky we bundle my money purchased was the skewer. I was not surprised to find that after the meal the poodle did not go away, but lay down in the cool at curled itself up for a sleep. But what ter of an hour afterwards, when a promising looking person approached for a drink, the designing villian came forward with the same limp, the same dejected, hanging lips and beseeching eyes, and begged of the new comer just as he did of me. He got nothing this again; but so sure as a likely chance of perpetrating an imposture arrived -it had always an eye for respectable folk, and never wasted its talent on street boys or children-the dog was up and doing, displaying its lame foot just as any other crippled cadger might, and taking a sip at the water like a dog faint with hunger, and bringing the performance to a climax, by rearing on its hind legs and begging. But as far as I had an opportunity of observing, it got no more tripe. I saw one old lady go and buy it a biscuit, and there was a working man who was at the pains to untie a parcel in a handkerchief to give it a piece of meat that I suppose was part of his his liking. It may have been too fat, or perhaps there was mustard on it. Anyhow, although the dog received the morsel with every manifestation of thankfulness, no sooner had the man turned his back than the fastidious rascal carried it to a scavenger's heap at the roadside and, scratching a hole, there buried it-an act that proved it to be a greedy dog as well as a dishonest, since it must have known, quite as well as I knew, and persumably a great deal better, that more than one poor cur who came to drink at the trough would have been very glad of that piece of meat, mustard or no mustard, had he been good-natured enough to have mentioned it to them. The dog did not stay much longer, I am

A western editor appeals to his delinquent subscribers by saying: "This week we have taken in potatoes and pickles on subscription. cotch whisky develops an easy, enough to grant a lady's request."

Now, if you will bring in some vinegar for the pickles and some wood to roast the potatoes, we can live till artichokes get big enough to dig."

glad to add. It made three or four

further attempts at cadging, but the

net produce being only a paltry half-

slice of bread and butter it presently

took a last look round, gaped in dis-

gust at the meanness of mankind in

Wine on an Oregon Steamer.

ness of his brow delicately shaded into the faint bloom of his vast cheek, while bookly learning and worldly experiences were blended in every gleam of his eye-glasses. The consciousness of his recent university honors and the cut of his abridged coat lent a powerful rigidity to his spinal column and much acuteness to the bend of his elbows. He was one of a party of several ladies and gentlemen, and when he sat down at the dinner table at the first meal outside "The Heads" he reached for a bottle of fine claret at his left, and, with a lordly air, helped the members of his party to his right with a liberal hand. "Not half bad claret this," he said, filling his glass the second time with the little remaining in the bottle. "I did not think that this confounded monopoly would have the decency to place a good

brand of claret on the table." The university man had not observed that the claret had been put on the table in response to a card handed a waiter by a quiet gentleman who sat at the left of the graduate. The quiet man saw his wine disappear in the glasses of the party to his right with a little annoyance, but without saying anything wrote another card and slipped it into the hand of the waiting servant, who soon placed another bottle of claret, with drawn cork, on the table. "Really now, this is what I call the correct thing," exclaimed the graduate enthusiastically, as he anticipated the modest movement of the quiet man, and, grasping the fresh bottle, filled the glasses of his party all around once more and his own twice. The quiet man looked prayer meetings on the neighboring plantasomewhat more astonishd, but wrote still another card and handed it to the servant. The student observed the third bottle with great interest, took it up and looked at it with joy, and then said: "Oh! I know what it all means. The captain knows who I am, and is sending this wine in consequence. Take another glass with me;" and filled all glasses around once more and filled his own.

Then, noticing the empty glass of the quiet man, said patronizingly, 'My friend, won't you (hic)-won't you.' scuze me (hic)-won't you have a glass wine wiz me? Don't say no; all right my treat (hic), old fel'."

"Thank you; I don't care if I do take one glass," responded the quiet man modestly.

It was not until the graduate lay low in his berth, overcome with the rudeness of the sea, that the steward dared to explain the formula of ordering wine at the steamer table. The graduate did not leave the state room during the rest of the trip; he remain- as I live 'cepting he give me \$2.50 a day." ed in his berth and thought .- [San Francisco Chronicle.

Members of the Cabinet as Tailors' Dummies.

A New York firm has got out a new fashion plate, in which the President and his Cabinet rose as dummies on which to hang the latest styles. The the shady side of the fountain, and President in a dress suit makes the have seen him in real life. He is shaking hands with Mr. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, who is dressed in a genteel undress suit, and looks as we have often seen him on the avenue of an afternoon. Secretary Blaine is in the left of the picture, in an impossible overcoat which would do justice to time, and went and curled himself up a Vennor. Mr. Lincoln is way over to the right, looking for all the world like a Harvard senior just about to ly elever in that." start for Boston to mash something while near him is Attorney-General McVeagh with his hair parted in the middle, in a double breasted sack, looking just too sweet for anything. There is postmaster general James, in a stylish single-breasted sack, looking like one of the jeunesse d'oree who may be seen coming out of Chris. Conner's in Union Square, and who can play billiards in five different languages. There is the Secretary of the Interior, dressed in a suit of clothes that would insure his being snubbed in any town of his own state of lowa in which faraway country the wearing own tea or supper. But it wasn't to of fashionable garments is considered proof positive of incipient softening of the brain. The granger secretary arrayed in such raiment would not be known by himself or his best friends. The only sitting figure is that of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, who looks like a well preserved bachelor of thirty years who inherited a fortune from his grandfather, and who has never wasted the gray matter of his brain on any more important subject than polo, driving a talley-ho, or leading in the German. He is repressented in the picture as if he had just dropped into the club, and, after taking an attitude, seems to say, "Just look at those pants."

> THE use of sawdust in mortar is recommended as superior even to hair for the prevention of cracking and subsequent peeling off of rough casing under the action of storms and frost. A house, exposed to long storms on the seacoast, had pieces of morter to be renewed each pieces of morter to be renewed each Spring, and after trying without effect a number of substances to prevent it, the owner found sawdust perfectly satisfactory. It was first thoroughly dried and sifted through an ordinary grain sieve to remove the larger particles. The mortar was made by mixing one part of cement, two of lime, two of sawdust, and five of sharp sand, the sawdust being first well mixed dry with the cement and sand.

VARIETIES.

He was a graduate of the university, THERE is a well-known gentleman of this and when he appeared on the city who does business in Aurora, Ind. His train, or, when press of work detained him, effect. This arrangement was eminently sat- dead till ye wake up and rade it in the paisfactory till recently. It isn't so now, and pers." this is the why and the wherefore:

A few days ago Head (we call him Head because that is a long way from his name called up his wife and in a troubled tone in formed her through the telephone with microphone attachments that he was absolute ly overloaded with business and wouldn't be able to leave until the late train. 'Very well, dear," she replied; "come a the same ticket with a very rich man who will soon as vou can."

Just as he received this message, a friend sitting in the office started up and remarked: "Hello, Head, there go the Misses Blank

that I promised to introduce you to." "That's so?" said Head, "call them in:

would like to know them." A moment later and the ladies were introduced, and the overworked Benedict was bow ing and smiling and getting off neat little

speeches, something like this:
"I am really delighted to meet you, ladies It is so refreshing to have such pleasant so ciety in our dusty, musty office. The time has been hanging so wearily on our hands, we have absolutely nothing to do."

Here the telephone bell began to jingle, "Well, what is it?" impatiently asked Mr

Then a sweet voice, in which were blended mild anger and sad reproach, softly murmured over the wire from the city thirty miles away:

"My dear, couldn't you catch that five o'clock train if you were to try?" The unhappy young man had been talking

in too close proximity to the microphone.-Cincinnati Times.

A TWO-AND-A-HALF-DOLLAR CHRISTIAN. There are a great many people in their religold darkey of the old times in Texas. Well, Phil was a fervent Christian, with a great gift of prayer. He attended all the Saturday night tions, and could pray louder and longer than any of the brethern. But Phil had one weakness-he dearly loved money, and, different from the negro generally, he loved to hoard it. Near by us lived a man who, not troubled about any scruples, would pay Phil a dollar to work in his field on Sundays. One Sunday night as Phil came home after dark I accosted him with:

"Where have you been, Phil?" "Oh, just knocking about, Massa."

"You have been working for Miller." "Well, you see, Massa, the old fellow is in needs, and he jest showed me a silver dollar, and I jest couldn't stand it."

"Ain't you afraid the devil will get you for breaking the Sabbath?" Phil scratched his head a minute and said: "I guess the Lord'll 'scuse me, Massa."

"No. He says remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." Phil went off looking pretty sober, and it

was not long before I heard his voice in fervent prayer back of the barn, and so I thought I would slip down near enough to "O Lord!" I heard him say, "I have this

day ripped and teared, cursed and sweared at A CHAT WITH THE HOUSEHOLDthem confounded oxen of Miller's and jest broke the Sabbath day. O Lord! please forgive me this time. I'll never do it again as long At this point I was obliged to beat a hasty world.

THE "Man About Town" says: I have a Bohemian friend whose newspape office adjoins a pawnbroker's establishment. During a visit I made him the other day, he fondly alluded to the three golden balls among the other conveniencies of his location. I remarked with some surprise that I I make him suffer for me."

"How?" I asked. "You see that pawnshop next door?' he replied, "Well, I have two overcoats and two umbrellas. One umbrella and one overcoat have at my lodgings in Brooklyn; the other umbrella and the other overcoat are up the spout next door for fifty cents."

"Well, but I don't see anything exceeding-"I didn't say it was clever; only convenient

-that's all."

"How convenient?"

"Why, if it comes on to rain, or there is blizzard comes down on us suddenly, I can't get caught. All I've got to do is to wake up old Moses, next door, take out my things and 'em in and get most of my money back."

"That is an idea." yourself comfortable," said he.

LIFE IN THE OIL REGIONS .- That the oil region is a country where fortunes are made quickly is well known. The man who is begging his bread to day may be wearing diamond in his shirt front to-morrow, and the day laborer of last week is a moneyed man of the next month. On our streets we can point to men who couldn't draw a check for ten cents six months ago. Now they can draw their check for \$10,000 and the bank wouldn't accept it. Yender is a man who walked from Oil City as a tramp a year ago. To-day he is a porter in a hotel. Here comes a young man who borrowed ten cents of us last week to get a glass of milk. Now he wants to borrow ten cents more. He says he wants to buy a meal. He dines on liquid meals. Go to Bradford and you will see the same evidences of prosperity. A man who came into this field when the excitement began with less than \$100 is now worth as many thousands. Another, who was put in the lock-up and borrowed money to pay his fine, was arrested again last week and sent to jail. He could not borrow anything this time. Here's another man who went there with his last cent in his pocket Last month he drew his cheek for \$20,000. He, too, is in jail. He signed another man's name to the check. Such are the ups and downs of oil life. Here to-day, in jail tomorrow .- Oil City Derrick.

Young man, be happy-hoot, holler, skip, fall a Canadian genius shivered awhile, and then reflected awhile, and the result was the purchase of a box of mustard plasters. These vere distributed around his frame where they would do the most good, and while men with beaver overcoats shivered with cold, he was warm and happy in his shirt sleeves. One iollar takes you through a hard winter, and broad strip of cloth. The vigorous roots

vas reading about a case of suicide; "be jabers, if iver I take me own life it will be wid chloroform," "Niver do the loike of place of business and residence are connected that, Pat," said Mrs. O'Rafferty. "for yer by telephone. He has been in the habit of inimies will bring it up agin ye aftherward as returning every evening on the five o'clock long as ye live." "I know all that, but little I care. It's the bist way to do; for ye see ye of telephoning his faithful better half to that | jist doze off, and ye don't aven know ye are

> "That's thrue," said Mrs. O'Rafferty, solemnly, and the subject was dropped.

> > Chaff.

It is a sorrcwful fact that the bar-rooms are more honest with their lemons than the temperance picnic. The best political economy is running on

"It is only after long reflection that I go to an entertainment with any young man," said the maiden to her mirror. A pair of scissors were found in an ox just killed in Pennsylvania and it is

pull you through.

killed in Pennsylvania, and it is feared the animal has made food of some green editor. Worry is said to kill more people than work: but confounded laziness kills more han either, and it is a magnificent death to

Oscar Wilde, the new English poet, speaks if "unkissed kisses." The trouble with Oscar s that his poems are made up of unthunk thoughts.

Charley—"Throw me akiss, Mary." Mary quite contrary)—"I shan't; if it isn't worth coming for, it isn't worth having." Charlie

"What's the matter with little Johnnie, this morning?" "Sure, mam, the bye's sick; he tumbled off wan of thim wheels without a

carriage to it.' A man in England once said, speaking of a

youth who had married imprudently, "Why, he didn't want a wife any more'n atoad wants a side-pocket." Mrs. Homespun, who had heard somebody emark upon the hunting in the English pre-erves, said that was just what her little

"Is there much water in the cistern, Biddy?" inquired a gentleman of his servant girl.
"It is full on the bottom," she replied, "but
there is none at all on top."

A little boy two years old, sitting at the tea-table, gazing intently at the fleecy clouds, exclaimed: "Is 'em Dod's aprons? Oh, I know! They's Dod's table clofs. He hung 'em

Little Lucy fell and hurt her knee badly, which her mother, when she went to bed in the dark, tried to bandage. Soon the little one was heardcalling: "Mamma," said she, "this bandage is not in the right place. I fell

down higher up. "How beautiful is the language of flow-17 exclaimed Miss Posigush; "Which ur favorite flower, Mr. Smart?" "Graham d Smart, sententiously. Miss Posigu thinks there are some persons without a par-ticle of sentiment in their souls.

A Cincinnati girl spent all her leisure time for three years in learning to box; and then, when she got married and wanted to fight her husband, she went at him and pulled hair and scratched the same as any other woman would. You can't make over human nature.

Blanche (to Ethel, just returned from their ummering): "Why, how thin you look!" summering): "Why, how thin you look!"
Ethel: "Of course, my dear; four tollets a
lay and the german four times a week are not
fattening. Besides, one doesn't wish to come
back to society looking like a dairy-maid."

Che Honsehold.

ERS.

Old Boy, "come Nyee!" Those whopdertone: "What curus critters wimmin dead. "Oh, no," said he, "I used to be the victim of my old relative in my callow, beery and compass, jack plane and saws in the Be careful, then, of the plant when did for no woman nor any other man can ever accomplish such feats.

What you say about E. L. Nye is also-of course. But will you be so kind (if, after all, you are a kind kind of old boy,) as to explain what you mean by her "being in for a long race with death."

Ugh! Skulls and cross bones! That makes her blood run curdling cold! for her wish in that direction is and ever has been that when her "summons" is written and despatched, it may read:-

"Let one clip of mortality's scythe Lay her heart and hands to rest."

A. H. J., Maggie (the little brown mare) go home comfortable. The next day I put and I went over to T ---- 3 on the 20th of August expressly to call on you, that we might see the realization of your dream "An idea! I tell you you've got to live in of happiness, and talk over the days that this world before you learn how to make are no more. You were not at home, and we" returned disappointed.

Patricia, thanks for your canning pro- over Spring and Summer Goods, gramme. But my fruit comes in bulky we shall on bushels and bags full, and I can't can thusly. Besides I hate "dabs."

Aaron's Wife, I am glad to greet you home again, bringing bulbs for next year's blossoms. We shall most of us need to stock up anew this fall, for few of us have battled successfully with the drouth. Oh, what pathos is in all this premature death and pitiful perishing of the charms we so

dearly love in Nature's vast domain! A. L. L., will you please give the exact modus operandi by which you accomplished the marvelous feat of making and baking cookies, pies and cake, and ironing at the same time? Little Mrs. Clover nor any other woman of my acquaintance can compass it. And you ironed "fine clothes" at that. Ah, me! How could

What has become of Daisy and all the est of our "family"? E. L. NYE.

ROOTS "As the twig is bent the tree inclines."

It is the roots, though, that furnish the sustenance even to the erratic growth of the stalk. When a fruit grower sees his gambol, and snap your fingers at the night- trees growing out of symmetry, the first mare of a new overcoat for next winter. Last thing he does is to put a good stout stake to the opposite side from which the sapling is inclining, and ties the young tree to the stake, so that it may grow up right. Does he use an iron wire, though, to tie it back? No; but winds the stalk with cotton lest the bark be bruised, and confines it with a still give their abundant nourishment, the

"BE JABERS," said Patrick O'Cafferty, as he stalks grows stronger, the vice is correct-

A young man in the flush and exuberance of youth, gets a leaning from strict moral uprightness, and what is done to him? Is any caution used lest you chafe his sensitive nature, and so leave an ugly scar that time only makes the larger and coarser, in your endeavors to correct the

unsymmetrical development of his character? The answer is plain enough to all; parents have given the treatment to a shrub that they should a thousand fold more have given to the boy. Do you see what I am getting at? Our educations are what give our natures the bent they have, mere physical life, the machinery roots) for our nature's growth.

A young man never "drinks" the first thing, there is always something that leads to that that comes first. Games and the associations they beget, are always a step in advance. Is a young man allowed these at home? I know the "orthodox" will hold up their hands in holy horror at such suggestion; but facts are facts, and many of those long-faced orthodox people have buried sons in a drunkard's grave, wondering the while what could have led them astray; when the truth was, they forced them out in the cold: they drove the stakes firm enough, but it was the iron wire they used.

A young head is not an old head in these matters; they can be told, but do not understand. It takes forty years of the wear and tear of life to make them practical. There is more real nature in a young man, though, than in an old one; the latter is what his "business" has made him.

Suppose, now, it was customary for young ladies and young gentlemen, sisters and brothers, to engage in these recreations, do you suppose a young man would go to a billiard hall or a card room that is full of the lower class, to amuse himself? You would be as apt to find him playing "snapup" with a dozen lads, or "swinging on the gate" with a broguish son of Erint The reason boys don't kiss boys is because they have something better to kiss! If a son then has a taste for some one of these games, indulge him in it at home; for you may bet your life on it that if this is refused him, a less sacred place than the old family hearth stone will be his resort. Drive your "stakes" about him, but don't wire him to them, the inner life must be free to grow. Coupled with this there is yet a higher

principle, this must be cultivated, not repressed. Knowledge is always a beacon light to warn us of the shoals of moral temptation. A few dollars spent in books will give the mind a stronger taste for im. provement than "strong wine" the physical desire for more of its sort. Too often our farmers and mechanics begrudge their children a few shillings spent in this way. A few more dimes invested in such securities will double credit all losses made from amusement investments, besides lessening the chances for such future investments-at least to excess. Don't keep this desire in, let the air and sunlight from the realm of learning have free access to the growing mind, it will yield of fruit more than a hundred fold when the harvest time comes. The seed that was cast by the way-side pers you told about A. L. L. are choking might have been pruned of its thorns if the retreat, but I am thinking that poor Uncle you! I do believe you are a lineal descen- sower had not slept through the flush of Phil isn't the only \$2.50 Christian in the dant of the orthodox Father of Old Boys, its growing time. The "roots" were and not one of those mild. "fatherly old choked out by the sower's having "ten boys" who sit peacefully in the snuggest acres" too much, instead of "ten acres corner, twirling their thumbs, chewing enough," when the warm June rains and their tobacco, watching the women folks sunlight were shed in profusion upon the and every now and then saying in an un-fields around. It is not always in the measure you sow that in that measure you reap, be!" Don't you know that a woman can no rather in the seed that is sown and the core more "bake cookies and iron" in the same given it till the threshers have garnered the center figure, and looks as thousands thought he had reformed and cut his "uncle" half hour, than a man can load manure and grain; this is the measuring that nature and

Be careful, then, of the plant when it is days, but now I've turned the tables on him. same breath. If you don't its time you growing; drive your stakes round about it, if so need be; but don't cord it back with a grip that an iron will knows only how to wield, lest the life roots give you but a stunted dwarf of "what might have been."
God made an hundred fold more sunshine

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO., Dry Goods Retailers, First Semi-Annnal CLEARING SALE

In order to reduce our stock before inventory and not carry

MONDAY, JUNE 20th,

offer our Entire Stock of Seasonable Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Goods are New and Desirable and we propose to keep our stock fresh by clearing up each season. Parties wanting anything in Spring and Summer Goods will find this sale just what we advertise, a Clearing Sale, and prices are put upon the goods to move them. We offer a line of Black Silks at lower prices than ever before sold in Detroit. Gent's Neckwear regardless of Cost. Summer Silks and Dress Goods. Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacques, Haverlocks and Ulsters at bargain prices. All Spring and Summer Underwear marked down low.

165 & 167 Woodward Ave.,

TO THE LADIES.

Any reader of the Fanner wishing to have Dry Goods, Millinery, etc., etc., purchased in Detroit, can be accommodated by sending a list of what they require, with full directions as regards quantity, colors, or any other points desired, to the undersigned. Samples and prices will be furnished, and orders sent attended to with care and prompiness. Orders for goods must be accompanied with check on Owroit banks, post-office money-order or cash in reg stered letter. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. References furnished.

MISS L. THORBURN, 263 East Larned St., Detroit. Orders for samples must be accompanied by three cent stamp to pay return postage.

Agricultural Fairs. The day of Agricultural Fairs is now upon us, and, as there is no success, no progress, no good results in any department of agriculture, or science, or art, without the co-operation of the press, we c an scarcely hope for fair weather, even, without intercessions and support from men who edit the journals of the day, and B'ape the course of events. For this good reason, we now call upon our brethren of the press, to sharpen their instruments of war, roll up their sleeves, write the word, and send it from house to house, until no man can say, "Why, I never knew there was to be an Agricultural Fair at Chicago, or Lawrence, or Minneapolis, or Marengo, or Waukegan, or Dubuque, or Pittsburg, or Dayton, or Fort Wayne, or Burlington, or Topeka, or indeed any other place." No, let there be no such excuse for not attending the great Agricultural Fairs of 1881. These fairs are not the fairs of five, ten, or twenty years ago. They now embrace the intelligence, the industry, the wealth and fashion of an age of progress and of financial prosperity, such as Americans never saw before. Not only so, they give employment to thousands of men, and add millions of dollars to the sum total of American industries. In fact, there is scarcely a point of resemblance between the Agricultural Fairs of to-day and those of ten years ago, when pumpkins and potatoes formed the basis of the show. Today, horses are the centre of attraction; Maud S. 2:104, St. Julien 2:114, Little Brown Jug 2:11s, Sleepy Tom 2:12t, and Mattie Hunter 2:121, being the drawing city, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Williams from England, and Miss Cook surance of \$20,000. The works will be rebuilt from California, will cross swords, in at once. great twenty-mile equestrian contests, and, coming together in a heated spirit of rival- al Passenger Agent of the Canada Southern ry, the Pacific slope declaring in favor of Railway. Mr. Hulbert has represented the Miss Cook, and the whole of Europe back road as Western Passenger Agent, with heading Miss Williams, the riders of the two quarters at Chicago. Continents will undoubtedly create the most approved flutter, among the ladies especially, that has transpired since the days of Diana Vernon. Moreover, ours is half way in that direction. They are now tied a country in itself, fitted for a grand Em- with Boston for fourth place. Too much pire, and so far as our horses are concern- whiskey is said to be the cause. ed, Europe is just now ready to acknowledge their superiority. Iroquois has wrested the honors of the Derby from our English cousins and Foxhall has secured the Grand Prix de Paris. Nothing now remains for Americans to do, but to give color to and popularize the turf horse, to secure the grandest results through this branch of our industries. On no part of the "wide wide world" is there a country which contains so many elements essential to the prosperity of mankind, and were it sundered from every other, dependent entirely on its own resources, in a few years every want of civilized man could be provided for. Therefore we make this appeal to the good judgment of our readers, believing that they will now leave no stone unturned, which will aid in popularizing the fairs of 1881. Hitherto, there has been great apathy on the part of those who should have had the most interest in these fairs, namely, the great mass of small farmers; but, from now on, we shall have unbounded confidence that this class, with | Colvin \$3,500, and it would appear that the all others, will vie with each other in giving tone and countenance to our great Agricultural Fairs, so that the 10,000 at-

Death to Cockroaches.

ton's Epirit of the Turf.

Here is "sure death" to cockroaches, which, as it is taken from a religious have nothing but the most substantial facts about it. The correspondent of this paper says:

"I was recommended to try cucumber very thin from the cucumber, and sat up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches-so much so, that the vegetable could not be seen, so the same plan the following night, but my till morning, and from that moment I npletely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber every night.

A Giant Grapevine. item we published about a year ago in re- was conveyed home in a carriage. On Frigard to a monster grapevine of the Mission variety growing on the ranch of William E. Flinn, several miles from the parties interested in the robbery. At the Cajon. At that time the reporter took his measurements all by guess, and that, too, from memory after his return to town. Not a few thought our description of the big vine a stretch of the reportorial ploye who had the tussle with the thieves, prerogative, yet we have been assured by Mr. Flinn himself that we failed to do the vine even justice; that its branches were longer and covered a much larger area than was represented. Since then this monster has continued to grow, until its accumulated weight of branch and fruit has brought total destruction to one of the large oak trees which supported it, and almost demolished the domicile of its owner. From Mr. Flinn's driver, who visited our office vesterday, we learn that the vine and its fruit have completely crushed the tree, tearing it out by its roots. The size Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for of this vine, and the weight of grapes growing upon it, may be estimated when we say that the oak thus prostrated, which is perfectly sound, is fully two and a half this company is perfectly reliable, and noted feet in diameter, and upward of sixty feet for liberal dealing. They give away in the height, with corresponding spread of premiums and extras more roses than most D. is perfectly sound, is fully two and a half | This company is perfectly reliable, and noted

limbs and branches. Mr. Flinn estimates that on that portion of the vine which destroyed the tree there were full five tons of grapes. - San Diego Union.

An immigration convention was recently held at Jackson, Tenn., at which it was decided to form an organization to be known as the West Tennessee Immigration and Manufacturing Association, to be chartered as a stock company, with central and branch organizations. Among those who took part in the convention was Senator H. E. Jackson, and in the course of a speech he made on the occasion he said that no place possessing the ability to manufacture should sell its raw material. Had the South acted upon this suggestion fifty years ago, what a difference she would to-day exhibit in her material interests from what they now are. The Senator took the ground that what is needed is not so much mmigration as manufactories; that the farming population could be decreased and the manufacturing class in Tennessee increased with benefit to both, and that the boys and girls of Tennessee should be taught useful occupations, and that labor is honorable and not a disgrace.

CITY ITEMS.

The employes of the Union Match Works had to quit work one day last week owing to sickening stench emanating from the glucose or grape sugar factory, located in the vicinity.

THE Delray Glass Works, located below th Besides these, this year, Miss | The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with an in-

'W. H. HULBERT has been appointed Gener-

THE Detroit Base Ball Club have, during the past week, been hunting for the tail end of the league, and have succeeded in getting

To the surprise of a majority of the citizens of Detroit, Judge Chambers has appointed James Caplis Prosecuting Attorney, to fill the unexpired term of the late Michael Firnane. It is claimed by some parties that Mr. Caplis is ineligible, from the fact of his being a member of the State Legislature, at the time of his appointment.

THE attorneys of Hiram McCain, who was convicted in the Recorder's Court of setting fire to his house, have made application for a new trial, on the ground that undue influence had been used with the jury by Fire Marshal Baxter. If they don't have any better luck in proving this than they had in proving his insanity, Hiram's chances for an enforced residence at Jackson or Ionia are very prom-

On Wednesday last Deputy Sheriff Francis, of Novi, Oakland County was severely wounded while endeavoring to arrest two burglars, who had attempted to rob the residence of Randall Colvin, of Novi. Early in the day Jas. D. Bateman had paid to Mr. robbers were aware of the fact, and had made up their minds to secure it. Mr. Colvin had placed the money behind a bureau before tendance will be swelled to 20,000, each retiring, and during the night Mrs. Colvin awoke and discovered a light in another room, mite aiding to a successful ending.-Dunawoke her husband, and both jumped out of the bedroom window. They started for a neighbor's, and were met by one of the burglars, who knocked Mrs. Colvin down, then alarmed his associate and both fled. The alarm was given and several of the neighbors. including Sheriff Francis, started in pursuit Fisher's Station, three miles east of Northville, and were called on to surrender. One of them who gives his name as Miller surrendered at once, but the other opened fire peeling as a remedy. I accordingly, im- upon Francis and one shot took effect below mediately before bedtime, strewed the floor the tenth rib, inflicting a dangerous wound. of those parts of the house most infested | When Francis fell the burglar made for the with the vermin, with green peel, cut not woods and escaped. Miller, the captured burglar, claims to be a resident of Detroit, and formerly lived in Toledo. The money was drawn out of a Detroit bank, and it looks as if the robbers had leaned of the fact, and

had shadowed Mr. Bateman for some time.

LAST Thursday evening Milton H. Butler, voraciously were they engaged in sucking of Mt. Clemens, who had been in the city the poisonous mixture from it. I adopted | during the day, went to the Woodward Ave. station to take the 7 P. M. train for home. He visitors were not near so numerous—I purchased a ticket at the station, and went out on the platform, where his pocket was the previous night. On the third night I picked of \$100 in money and a note of \$1,200 did not discover one; but, anxious to as- hand in his pocket and turned to grab him, certain whether the house was quite clear but the latter jumped beneath the train standof them I examined the peel after I had ing on the track and escaped on the other laid it down about half an hour, and per- side. Butler shouted that he was robbed, and ceived that it was covered with myriads of Watchman Burgess, who had witnessed the minute cookroaches, about the size of a theft, dodged beneath the cars in pursuit of flea. I therefore allowed the pecl to lie the thief, and overtook him as he was climbing the fence of a field on the north, where a struggle took place, Burgess forced the felhave not seen a cockroach in the house. low to the ground and shouted for help. As It is a very old building, and I can assure he downed the robber several other men left you the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights to men. Burgess thought help had arrived, but the men violently assaulted him, striking him regained his feet and the whole crowd escaped. Many of our readers will remember an The watchman was very severely injured and day afternoon the police arrested five men at Perkins' Hotel on suspicion of being the Central Station the men gave their names and occupations as Frank Kirby, cigar-maker; Wm. Henshaw, clerk; Wm. J. Dailey, carpenter; Geo. Bailey, painter; Hester De Witt, agent. Robert Burgess, the railroad emcalled at the police station and identifie Bailey as the man he had caught and held. and Henshaw as the one who made the as

sault and effected the rescue.

We call attention of our readers to the ad vertisement in another column of the South-Western Immigration Co. The south-western States are attracting the attention of immi-grants in all parts of the United States and

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES .- All lovers of choice flowers should send to the some of their lovely roses. These roses are certain to bloom, and are the finest in the world. They are sent safely by mail postpaid to all post-offices in the United States.

establishments grow. Send for their New Guide, a complete treatise on the Rose, (70 pages, elegantly illustrated) free. See ad-

Young men, you will save money by atending the Business College at Kalamazoo,

PARENTS must not find fault if their shoe bills are double what they need be, and at the same time their children's toes are ragged, if they neglect to buy shoes which have improvements that protect them from wear at the toe, and that are not objectionable in any way. The A. S. S. Co. Black Tip prevents all these evils.

THOUSANDS of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham' Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

AYER'S Ague Cure should be in every household in regions where fever and ague prevail. It should be taken as a preventive by every resident and traveller in malarial

THERE is more strength restoring power in a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As an appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector, there is nothing like it, and invalids find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body. See other column.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales-acknowledged the best made, Borden, Selleck & Co. General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET. TUESDAY, Sept. 6, 1881.

Flour.-The receipts of flour in this market th past week footed up 11.479 bbls, and the shipments were 5,160 bbls. Prices have been again advanced. and are now firmly held at quotations. The extreme prices prevailing for feed stuffs are helping millers, and their business must be fairly remuner

	ative on present basis of values. We quote:		,
ı	Fancy white (city mills)	7	(
	Choice white wheat (country) 6 50%	6	7
1	Seconds	5	-
	Minnesota spring 6 25@	6	-
1	Minnesota patents 7 500	8	(
	Rye 6 00 2	0	2
	Wheat The receipts of wheat for the	we	e

have been 335,795 bu., against 211,901 bu. the pre vious week. Shipments, 82,893 bu. The market opened yesterday quite strong at the closing rates f Saturday, and at first was bid up 1/4c on cash wheat. Later under unfavorable reports from New York and Chicago, a decline took place, and values dropped %c per bu from the highest points reached. No. 1 white closed at \$1 33%, No. 2 do at \$1 30, No. 2 red at \$1 2816, and No. 3 do at \$1 31. Futures also closed lower, September wheat closing at 1 331/4.Oc tober at \$1 363/4, November at \$1391/4, and all the Corn .- Firm, but in light supply, No. 1 mixed

is held at 60c per bu. October corn in Chicago opened at 631/4c, advanced to 633/6c, declined to 21/6c and closed at 621/4c per bu. Oats. - Are in good demand and firm. Of No. 1

white 1 car was sold at 45c and later was offered at 443/4c per bu. No. 1 mixed spot was nominal at Barley.- Is quiet; receipts are light, and the narket has not well opened. Good to choice san

ple lots can be placed at \$1 50@1 75 per cental. Feed.-Supplies light and prices very firm. Coarse feed has been advanced to \$18 50@19, and fine, which is not so much inquired for, is quoted at \$21@22. Butter .- Receipts for the week 38,860 lbs; shipments 38,120 lbs. The receipts of choice are light,

and are all taken by the local trade at 23@2ic per lb. The medium and lower grades are not in sucl active demand, and sell at 18@22c per lb. Cheese-Receipts for the week, 27,604 lbs; ship

cream Michigan quoted at 12c cents per lb. Ohio neese is being offered at 11@111/c. Apples .- The market continues in an unsat factory condition. Supplies are heavy and prices depressed. Receivers are pushing desirable lots at

2@2 25 while other fruit is a drug at \$1 50@1 75. Potatoes. - Market firmer, and demand good a Beeswax .- Invoices of pure quoted at 21c; i

Eggs.-Market firm, and prices steady at 141/20 Salt.-Firm at \$1 30 for Onondaga: Saginaw a

good demand prevails. City hand-picked at \$2 75@ 2 80 per bu. Dried Apples.-Stocks are light and in few hands; small orders only could be filled; quarters

are quoted at 616@7c, and evaporated fruit at 12 Grapes.-Yesterday Concords sold at 5@51/20 per lb., and Delaware at Sc. Melons.-Watermelons, are quoted at \$16@18

and nutmegs at \$5@10. Onions.-Are quiet at about \$3@3 50 for State Choice large sized stock would command a little

Peaches.-Both supplies and demand are limit ed. Prices still range from \$3@4 per bushel for Crawfords, only choice, sound fruit commanding outside terms.

Plums .- Choice plums are selling readily a about \$4 per bushel; receipts are not large and are readily absorbed by the trade. Hides,-Prices paid for hides in this city are a

	follows:				
			P	er	- 1
ı	Green City\$		0		-
٠	Green Country	6	60		1
	Cured	8	0		-
	Dry salted	11	a		1
١	Dry Flint	13	9000		1
ı	Green kip	8	0		
j	Dev kip	15	0		1
١	Green calf-skins	11	0		1
1	Cured, do	12	00		1
1	Dried calf-skins	20	0		2
۱	Deakin skins, each	30	0		3
		75	0	2	0
			0	1	5
	Bulls, stags and grubby hides 1/4 of	off.	_		

Provisions .- The market is again higher for all pork products, including lard and smoked meats on the head, kicking him in the lions, etc., Mess and dried beef are also higher. Tallow has forcing him to let go the prostrate robber, who advanced to 61/4c for good shipping stock. Quota

	tions in this market are as follow			. 4	40
		5:			
l	Mess	19	75	@20	00
.	Family mess	19	75	@20	00
	Clear do	21	00	@21	50
5	Lard in tierces, per ib		121/4		12
	Lard in kegs, per lb		1216	a	13
	Hams, per lb		1314	0	13
				0	8
١	Choice bacon, per lb			a	12
	Extra Mess beef, per bbl	11	50	@12	50
,	Tallow, per lb			a	6
-			1414		14
	Hay The following is a record	of	the	sale	8
-	the Michigan avenue scales during	tl	he pa	ast w	ee

and \$13.

Tuesday—17 loads: eight at \$17; three \$16; two
tt \$15 and \$12; one at \$18 and \$16 50.

at \$15 and \$12; one at \$18 and \$16 50.

Wednesday—16 loads: six at \$17; three at \$18 and \$15; two at \$17 50; one at \$16 50 and \$16.

Thursday—15 loads: four at \$17; three at \$16; two at \$18 0, \$15 50 and \$14; one at \$18 and \$15.

Friday—13 loads: three at \$18 and \$17; two at \$19 and \$17 50; one at \$18 60 and \$17; two at \$18 50 and \$17 50; one at \$18 50, \$16 and \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

		Saturday, Aug. 2								
	following			•	No.	Sheep No.	yards Hog No			
nn A	rbor						4			
right	on						18			
anker	·		*****	*****			. 15			
rookl	yn				22					
helse	B				11		5			
yde						185	1			
arlot	tte				2		6			
OTA					.:	111				
G. E	I. & M. R'y	7	*****	****	81	27	ii			

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 581 head, against 990 last week. But few of the drovers who had stock in the two previous weeks concluded to stay at home and await future develop nents in the cattle trade. The quality of the cattle offered was about the same as during the past four veeks, but the small number offered gave sellers the advantage and they were enabled to dispose of their stock at an advance of 25 cents per hundred above the rates ruling last week, excepting stockers. local, as the markets east and west show a marked ollowing were the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Kennedy sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 20 head of thin butchers' stock av 806 lbs, at \$3 25. Lewis sold Duff & Caplia a mixed lot of 22 head of thin butchers' stock, av 730 lbs, at \$3. C Roe sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 21 head of thin butchers' stock, av 737 lbs at \$3 25. and 2 bulls to John Downey, av 1.110 lbs, at \$2 30. Lewis sold H Fieischman 4 stockers, av 665 lbs, at \$2 65. Junes sold John Robinson 6 thin butchers' heif-

at \$2 65.
Jones sold John Robinson 6 thin butchers' heifers, av 658 lbs. at \$3
Stanlake sold John Downey 6 thin butchers' heifers, av 630 lbs, at \$3 25.
Leland Green sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of
13 head of good butchers' stock, av 251 lbs, at \$3 75
less \$10 on the lot.
Stead sold John Robinson 10 fair butchers' heifers, av 253 lbs. at \$3 60 Stead sold John Robinson 10 fair butchers' heif-ers, av 783 lbs, at \$3 60.

Hosley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of thu butchers' stock, av 789 lbs, at \$3 15.

Lovewell sold Burt Spencer 4 choice shipping steers, av 1.607 lbs, at \$5 45.

Granger sold Rice a mixed lot of 22 head of thin butchers' stock, av 711 lbs, at \$3.

Rundel sold Drake 6 stockers, av 583 lbs. at \$3.

McHugh sold Brown & Spencer 20 stockers, av 766 lbs, at \$2 90.

Stanlake sold Leland Green 8 stockers, av 730 lbs.

766 lbs, at \$2 90.
Stanlake sold Leland Green 8 stockers, av 730 lbs, at \$2 85.
Cheeseman sold J. Wreford a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock, av 657 lbs, at \$3 30.
Dunn sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock, av 946 lbs, at \$3 65.
Cheeseman sold Drake 16 feeders, av 877 lbs, at \$3 65. SHEEP. The receipts of sheep numbered 931 head against 1,254 head last week. The market was

G D Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co 17, av 90 bs, at \$4 10. Giddings sold Wm Wreford & Co 49, av 91 lbs, at

\$4.

McHugh sold Morey 27, av 85 lbs, at \$3 90.

Adams sold Morey 111, part lambs, av 85 lbs, at \$4.25.

Lewis sold H. Roe 70, av 85 lbs, at \$4.

Patten sold R Hayes 47, av 85 lbs, at \$4.

Gross sold Downs 129 feeders, av 71 lbs, at \$3 55.

Adams sold R Hayes 115, part lambs, av 83 lbs, at \$4.25.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,284, against 537 last week. The demand was active to the extent of the supply, at prices 10 to 15 cents per hun dred lower than the rates ruling last week.

Lovewell sold Webb Bros 52, av 191 lbs, at \$5 80. Judson sold Webb Bros 52, av 240 lbs, at \$5 75. Lewis sold Bigley 17, av 225 lbs, at \$6 25. Lathrop sold Bigley 53, av 189 lbs, at \$5 95. Giddings sold Webb Bros 35, av 189 lbs, at \$5 95. Giddings sold Webb Bros 35, av 216 lbs, at \$5 90. McHugh rold Webb Bros 62, av 217 lbs, at \$5 95. Foliett sold Roe & Phillips 60, av 172 lbs, at \$5 95. Townsend sold Webb Bros 45, av 191 lbs, at \$5

i. Switzer sold Bigley 47. av 236 lbs, at \$6 20. Payne sold Roe & Phillips 51, av 199 lbs, at \$5 Pickering sold Roe & Phillips 20, av 184 lbs, at \$5

Parsons sold Webb Bros 42, av 204 lbs. at \$6.

King's Yards. Monday, August 29, 1981. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with a fair supply of cattle and a good attendance of buyers. The demand was active and prices were advanced 10 to 15 cents per hundred over the rates ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday. The market closed with the vards cleared of stock.

Purdy sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 6 h air butchers' stock. av 670 lbs, at \$3 40. Goodworth sold F Loosemore a mixed lo arr outchers' stock. av 0.0 lbs, at \$3.40.
Goodworth sold F Loosemore a mixed lot of 6
lead of thin butchers' stock, av 740 lbs, at \$3.
Clark sold Hersch a mixed lot of 9 head of thin outchers' stock, av 680 lbs, at \$3 40.

Daily sold Genther a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock, av 963 lbs, at \$4.

Brant sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 28 head of thin butchers' stock, av 730 lbs, at \$3 30.

Webster sold Kraft 3 thin butchers' steers, av 933 bs at \$3 60. ers' stock, av 680 lbs, at \$3 40

lbs, at \$3 60.

Lewis sold Drake 4 good butchers' steers, av 920 lbs, at \$4 40; 3 heifers, av 916 lbs, at the same price, and 2 cows, av 1,110 lbs, at \$4.

Webster sold Hersch 2 good butchers' steers, av 930 lbs, at \$4 40, and 2 fair heifers, av 870 lbs, at

Webster sold Hersch 2 good butchers' steers, av 930 lbs, at \$4 40, and 2 fair heifers, av 870 lbs, at \$4.

White sold M Fleischman a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock, av 834 lbs, at \$3 20.

Parker sold Hitter a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 970 lbs, at \$3 38, and 4 to Gear, av 730 lbs, at \$3 65, and a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 630 lbs, at \$3 36, and 4 to Gear, av 730 lbs, at \$3 65, and a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 630 lbs, at \$2 40.

Aldrich sold Messmore 3 thin butchers' heifers, av 740 lbs, at \$3 40.

Mosher sold Downey a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock, av 821 lbs, at \$3 15.

Wietzel sold Beebe a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock, av 631 lbs, at \$3 35.

Webster sold McIntre a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock, av 681 lbs, at \$3 35.

McHugh sold McGea a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 710 lbs, at \$2 90, and a bull weighing 1,600 lbs, at \$2 40.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock, av 840 lbs, at \$2 90, and a bull weighing 1,600 lbs, at \$2 40.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock, av 840 lbs, at \$3 20, and a fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 20, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30, and 9 fair ones to Hote, av 755 lbs, at \$3 30,

CATTLE.-Receipts for the week 25,499 against

83,104 the previous week. Shipments, 14,656, The market on Monday was an exceedingly quiet one, although there was about the usual attendance of buyers. No extra cattle were offered and the number that would grade above medium did not exceed 300 head. Wes'erns, Texas grass cattle and poor to medium natives made up the supply for the most part, and sales were largely at \$2 756 4 50. There were a number of sales at \$2 35@2 50, and several at \$2 00@2 25. The average quality was the poorest of any day for the year. The supply on Tuesday was moderate, with trading slow, and prices about steady. The receipts were very small on Wednesday and prices were 10 to 15 cents higher for anything good enough to ship, and other rades we-é very firm. The market on Thursday was active on shipping and local account, and prices were strong. On Friday reports from the East were favorable, and for all grades excepting acdium and grass natives there was a good demand Choice and extra beeves sold higher than at any time during the season, \$6 75 being paid in two in stances. Saturday's market was quiet but firm for good stock of which but few were on sale, the trade being mostly in Texas and Westerns. The ollowing were the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Hogs-Receipts 100,429,against 103,331 last week

mon grades, but the supply being moderate a clear nce was made without any important concessi in prices, poor to best light selling at \$6 40@6 80. nixed packers at \$6 00@6 45, and heavy shippers a \$6 50@7 00. There were sales of skips and culis at \$5 00@6 00. There was a better demand on Tues day and the market ruled firm. On Wednesday the feeling was weak, and while the best sold up to Tuesday's prices, coarse lots were 5c lower. There was no change in the market on Thursday, There was a good demand on Friday and prices were ger though not quotably higher. There was fairly active demand on Saturday and prices rule eteady and firm.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 10,738 against 18,279, the preous week. There were one hundred and two loads of sale stock in the yards on Monday. Among them were a few loads of good quality; but none that would pass for extra. The best brought \$5@ 5 50, the market for this class of stock being about 10c per cwt, lower than last week. There was a moderate supply of 1,100 to 1,165 lb. steers offering which were sold all the way from \$4 15 to \$4 90, with most sales at \$4 40@4 6216, the market for the same being 10@15c lower than a week ago. The market was again overstocked with light half-fat ommon steers, which again suffered a cecline of 15 @20c as compared with last week's prices The pest of this class brought \$3 50@4. Stockers were in light supply and ranged lower, selling at \$3@3 25 for fair to good and \$3 50@3 55 for feeders. Of Michigan cattle we note the following sales: 18 steers, av 1,117 lbs, at \$4 40; 17 do av 982 lbs, at \$4; 19 mixed butchers', av 866 lbs, at \$3 87½; 22 do, av 921 lbs, at \$3 45; 13 do, av 840 lbs, at \$3 35; 16 do av 757 lbs, at \$3 15: 14 do, av 807 lbs, at \$3 90; 10 20 feeders, av 955 lbs, at \$3 50; 25 do, av 881 lbs, at lbs. at \$3: 14 do, av 807 lbs, at \$3 50. The market firm and steady, but light trashy stuff was 10 to 15

SHEEP,-Receipts 17,400, against 20,400 the pre-

vious week. The market ruled extremely dull on Monday at a decline of 10@15c from the closing fairly active, with no change in prices from those prices of last week. A few loads of sheep were sold for the purpose of feeding at \$4 for common and \$4 75 for those of good quality, which was a higher price than could be obtained for them for any other purpose. New York buyers took a few at \$4 25@4 50 for fair to good. Lambs \$4 50@5 25. Only one lot of Michigan sheep were reported, being 173 feeders, av 89 tbs, which sold for \$4 50 per hundred. The market was dull and heavy on Tues-day at a decline of 10 to 15 cents per hundred, and on Wednesday, though not quotably lower, closed with 15 loads left over. No Michigan sheep on

Hogs.-Receipts 24,710, against 25,332 the previous week. There were twenty-one loads for sale Monday, for which the demand was active. Good to choice corn-fed Yorkers, \$6 70@6 85; light mixed do, \$6 40@6 60, with a few light grassers as low as \$6 75@6 95, with a few choice at \$7@7 05. Coarse and common ends, \$5 25@6 25, as to quality. On Tuesday the supply was light and prices firm. demand, prices advanced 5 cents per hundred over

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Farmers, sow your Timothy with the Michigan Wheelbarrow Seeder, for sowing Clover and Grass Seed, sows 14 feet wide. Can be set to sow any amount per acre desired. Gearing thoroughly protected from grit and mud. The cover of seed box shuts with a seed-tight joint, to prevent the jolting out of seed on rough ground. Weight of seeder 45 bs. Send for price list and Circular describing latest improvements. MASON GIBBS. MASON GIBBS

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Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as Manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby, although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth.

Very respectfully yours,
R. C. KEDZIE,
Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College
E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

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Constipation has been called the father of diseases, therefore should not be regarded as a triting alimen. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or selep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevally. Take a half-treach meal, the bowels will be gently moved as if no medicine had been taken. Regulator after each meal, the bowels will be gently moved as if no medicine had been taken. Regulator for Constipation of the bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four rears, and always when used according to directions, with decided benefit. I think it a great medicine for the derangement of the liver; at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.

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The above cut represents laying over rough boards our RUBBER ROOFING. Weight but 60 pounds to 100 square feet, and is the cheapest and lightest roof that can be put on. It can be laid by anyone, and is superior to all other roofing for cheapens, and is superior to all other roofing for cheapens, of the superior dualities and durability. Being ready for use, very elastic, and requiring no tar or gravely is strongly recommended by architects, corporations public institutions, builders and adding men in all sections, for new steep or flat roofs; can also be laid over very old shingles, felt, plastic and mastic roofs, with positive satisfaction; will not smell in hot weather; sheds water rapidly; handsome fluish is as nearly fire proof as it is possible to make any roofing, and is as durable as any tin roof under similar conditions. Early We are prepared to take contracts for laying new roofs in any part of the contracts or sell the materials. Send for circulars giving further particulars, prices, etc., to MICHIGAN PAINT & ROOFING COMPANY.

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Name of Society.				Address
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ontana Aul. & Mech. Association	Helena	Sept 26 to Oct 1	C. G. Reynolds	Farrington, Helena
ronto (Canada) Exposition. Louis &g'l. and Mechanical Soc. w England Agricultural Society rthern Kentucky Agril Society	St Tonic	September 7 to 17	H. J. Hill	Toronto, Can

COUNTY FAIRS OF 1881.

	mie of	Society.		Where	Held.	Date of	Fair.	Secretary.	Address,
Avon Agric	cultural County do do do do do cerse do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Society.	iety	Roches Armada Bay Cit Benzon Coldwa Marsha Cassopo St. John Travers Ithaca Hillsdal Mason Ionia Schooloc Adrian	ter y ia ter lli oliis e City e	Septembr October 5 Septembr Sept'r. 28 Septemb'r Septemb'r Septemb'r October 3 October 5 October 4 Septemb'r October 4 Septemb'r Septemb'r	27 to 29 to 7 20 to 23 and 29 27 to 30 25 to 29 22 to 30 27 to 30 to 6 to 7 28 to 30 26 to	T S Spragu J. E. Barringer S. C. Wilson A. B. Adams J. D. W. Fisk Geo S. Woolsey L. H. Glover H P Adams L. H. Gage R. Smith F. M. Holloway J. C. Squires S. D. Pierson Frank Little S B. Mann	Rochester. Armada. Bay City. Benzonia. Coldwater. Marshall. Cassopolis. St. Johns. Traverse City. Itibaca. Hilledale. Mason. Ionia. Kalamazoo. Adrian
Macomb Mason Monroe Oakland Oceana Osceola Fuscola Van Buren Wayne Union	do do do do do do do do do	do do do do do do do		Richmo Ludingt Monroe Pontiac Hart Evart Watrous Paw Pa Trenton	on	Septemb'r Sept 28 to October 4 August 30 t Sept'r 20 t Septemb'r October 5, October 4 to October 5,	14 to 16 20 to 7 to Sep 2 to 23 27 to 30 6 and 7 to 7 6 and 7	Chas E. Beurmun. H. W. Babcock. B. B. Gibson. H. T. Cole. Noah Tyler E. D. Richmond. I. R. Ennes E. B. Hayes C. A. Harrison. H A Griffin. E. B. Voorhees. W. H. Hooper.	Mt. Clemens. Ludington, Monroe, Pontiac, Hart. Evart, Watrousville, Paw Paw, Crenton.

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Our works are among the most complete and extensive in the country, and have every appliance to enable us to furoish Standard Fertilizers at the lowest price. Our machinery is of modern and improved construction, and our goods are made nuder the guidance of an able chemist, who inspects every lot before being placed on the market. As manufacturers of animal charcoal, we have at our hands the most valuable material used in making fertilizers—viz: Bone Black Dust. This fertilizing substance contains eighty per cent of phosphate of lime, against fifty-five per cent contained in raw bones, and its well-known value commands so high a price in the European markets that but very few manufacturers of fertilizers in this country use it. Although the Homestead fertilizer costs us more to manufacture than if prepared of the materials generally used, we shall continue its present high standard and place on the market a genuine pure Bore Black Phosphate. REDFORD, MICH., June 13th, 1880. MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit, Mich.:

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit, Mich.:

Gentlemen—The enclosed is a photograch of Wheat which was grown on my farm. Each was cut from a piece of ground five feet square, and put in with a nine hoe fertilizer drill, and seven inches apart. This is showing a less difference than the field will average. This was the third crop of wheat grown on the same ground, the soil being sand and clay loan. Each had the same chance, with one exception - the best had at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre of Homestead Superphosphate.

This wheat was cut on the 11th day of June. 1880, and weighed at the time of cutting, 6½ pounds and 3 pounds respectively.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

of my knowledge and bener.

Swo.n to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1889.

ANSEL B. PLERCE.

Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.

This wheat was examined, cut and weighed by us, on the 11th of June, 1880



ANSEL B. PIERCE.

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS.

MEDINA, Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1879.

Gentiemen.—Enclosed please find a photograph of some barley. This barley was grown on.A. H. Poler's farm, four miles south of Medina, Orleans County, N. Y. I made a frame four feet square and set it in the standing grain on the day of its being cut. I then cut and gathered all that stood within the frame of each, where there was phosphate and were there was no phosphate. I let it lay in the sun one day to cure, and then weighed each tundle as you see it on the photograph. The phosphate was put down with the seed with a fertilizing drill, the teeth being six inches apart. The boundles were cut side by side, only six inches apart. The one on the left of the photograph had no phosphate, and weighed twelve ounces; the one on the right had one hundred and forty pounds of the Homestead Superphosphate to the acre, and weighed two pounds and fourteen ounces to the four feet square. This is correct.

A. H. Poler also experimented on corn, potatoes and winter wheat, with as good results on each as on his barley. Of course he has not harvested his corn but it stands sixteen inches higher than the rest of the corn, and Yours respectfully, GEO, W. POLER.

Actual Result at our Seed Farm on Lettuce Seed.

ALFRED HARRIS, ANSEL B. PIERCE.

Actual Result at our Seed Farm on Lettuce Seed.

*** Send for Circulars, giving full reports of results, and all particulars in regard to use.
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VOLUME XII.

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Britorial—Wheat—Corn, Oats, and Rye-H Barley—Dairy Products—Wool—The State Fair Notes—The President—Sale of horns—Attention Bee Keepers Summary-Michigan-General. neous—A Great Mistake—The Oct Fish—New Remedy for Cutaneo —New England's Queer Day.....

The Early Fall Mosquito-Profitable F in Dakota-A Lesson for Mothers-V schold.—Why Women Fade—Da Cap Amateur Manages—Fruit Stains—Us

Agricultural.

So many farmers were anxious eir wheat early this season on ac

the experience they had last fall, t the drouth prevented them from eir fields into shape a good shar all wheat in this State would ha own before September 1st. Wi ould have been all right during eptional season like the last, it is lous to follow as a rule. Ear heat means, in most instances, novance from the Hessian fly. et made its appearance in a nu heat fields the past season, but rom winter-killing was so gen work of the fly was little not ll therefore be in good shape he coming crop, and early sown hat it delights in. Salt will be any to keep off the fly and oth ests, and it has been found an exce entative. But it would be best, v ot to be in a hurry about sowing ave the ground in such good h the plant will be enabled to make growth before the frosts check fly will be check-mated, and th be in just as good shape to go the winter. An application of a ounds per acre of superphospha wheat field will have the effect of orward late sown wheat, and

be used. There is another point that requ sideration in sowing wheat this sea hat is the amount that should b From the present outlook stocks all over the world will be very lig the wheat year is over, and the will go into empty granaries. It therefore, that prices, especiall early part of the next wheat year, above the average. Michigan ca crop into market much earlier th to the West, and secure whateve age time will give her. Wheat ably therefore be a paying crop season, and farmers should think question before deciding on he they shall put in.

frouth may prevent early sowing,

THE APPLICATION OF

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer When should salt be sown on be of the most benefit? The prinject would be to prevent the inse ing in it. Should it be before seeding? And how much s Sown per acre?
SALINE, Sept. 9, 1881.

This object would probably qually as well by sowing the sa itely before seeding, or after t makes its appearance. From th of experiments of those who l ising salt, it would not appear any difference, as it has answere both instances. It looks as if so diately before seeding the effects more certain, as the flavor of which is evidently what keeps of sect would have time to thorou pregnate the soil. But in on east, reported by a Canadian fa best result has been obtained b the salt as soon as the plant show the ground. In regard to quantity, the go

has been to use from 200 to 300 acre, and the latter amount doubtedly answer best whe ravages are feared. In New Yo have used as high as 500 lbs. pc good results; but we think that unnecessary, and would probab more benefit than the small nentioned "

THE high price of corn is said Delling distillers to shut down, for whiskey being very slack. evil so great but it has its con